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THE WASHINGTON BEE

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VOL. 24. WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY DECEMBER 31, 1904 NO. 30

Judge Emory Spear.

Mob Violence—The Jurist Speaks

From the *Bugle*, Ky.

Savannah, Ga.—Judge Emory Speer, in his charge to the Grand Jury in the United States District Court drew a vivid picture of the horrors of lynch law. He then said:

"Within recent years in our beloved State, whose motto is 'Wisdom, Justice and Moderation,' no less than four prisoners have been dragged from the presence of the judge on the bench, and with one torture or another sent swiftly to his doom. It is not to be gainsaid that if the crime against womanhood, life and home, and the reign of the mob which results, are to continue, no matter how much wealth we may accumulate, not only will the happiness of our homes be utterly destroyed, but the very character of the people will be changed, and in a time of nominal peace there will result in many localities conditions of savage warfare and reckless massacre as bloody and merciless as in those dark days when the rifles of our fathers protected wives and children from the tomahawk and the Indians on the border.

"I speak as a Georgian, keenly alive to and familiar with our conditions, sharing the dangers and the apprehensions of the people to whom I speak, and yielding to no man in earnest sympathy and affectionate solicitude for their interest. I ask can we not as a people devise measures upon a live policy which will at once protect our homes and put behind us forever an occasion for the recurrence of those frenzied actions of the mob which have so fiercely stained the pages of our history. What nobler or more beneficent move can animate the heart of the patriot and humanitarian?

"The negro is here, and he is here to remain for centuries after you and I and our children shall have lost interest in the problems in this transitory life. It is then in the epigram of Mr. Cleveland, 'a condition and not a theory which confronts us.'

"In view of these well known facts, do we not fall into cardinal error in our failure to utilize the better element of the colored people in the detection and arrest of criminals of their own race and the maintenance of law and orde among them? Those of us who recall the ancient regime know that when an offense has been committed in the quarter it was necessary for the planter to rely upon one or more of the best negroes to aid him in the detection and punishment of the culprit.

"It is true, however, even in the most aggravated cases, that the negroes rarely assist in the efforts of the officers to arrest negro criminals. On the contrary it is generally believed that many of them assist in the escape. If this be true, I believe it too largely ascribable to the widespread conviction among them that, if arrested, the criminal, if his crime be serious, may not be accorded due process of law, but may be put to death by lawless methods.

"I further believe that if the law respecting element among the white people should unite and give assurances to the better elements among the negroes that in all cases the negro accused of crime would only be punished in accordance with the law of the land, thousands of them would aid their white friends in the most effective manner.

"In view of the distressing and alarming conditions which have existed in some localities, would it not be well for the law respecting members of the community to form law and order leagues and give guarantees of this sort and invite the co-operation of such negroes are as well known to live decent lives, who are attempting the education of their children, who are securing homes of their own, and who are struggling the best they can with their limited opportunities to become good citizens and to lift themselves and their families to better conditions of life? Men of this class never commit the crimes which so outrage and infuriate the white people."

HELP FOR Y. M. C. A.

There was a largely attended meeting at 3.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, at the True Reformers' Hall, of the new colored Young Men's Christian Association. There were present representing the local Y. M. C. A., which is taking an interest in this movement. Mr. C. F. Nesbit, a member of the board of directors, and Mr. Lyman L. Pierce, the general secretary. Mr Nesbit addressed the meeting, telling the members of the colored Y. M. C. A. that the white association is watching them with much interest and would give to them its moral support. He added that if the work accomplished by the colored association seemed to justify it, some financial assistance might also be given by the local Y. M. C. A.

A baritone solo, by Winston Payne, was followed by an address by Rev. Walter H. Brooks, pastor of the Nineteenth Street Colored Baptist Church, who made a plea for the advancement of the movement to establish in this city the largest and best colored Y. M. C. A. in the country. He said that he favored the movement, and hoped that it would grow, as it would not draw men away from the church, but would, instead, fit them to be of more service to it. This was followed by a solo by Prof. John M. Layton, the musical director of the Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society.

J. E. Moorland, one of the international secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., addressed the meeting, and spoke principally of the matter of securing permanent quarters for the colored Y. M. C. A. He put the question to the audience of whether they preferred to make a strenuous effort to raise about $20,000 of $50,000 to build and equip a building, or to rent a room or residence in which to hold their meetings. There was practically a unanimous vote in favor of the plan of making an attempt to raise the funds necessary to erect a fine building. Secretary Moorland did not state in so many words where the other $30,000 of the $50,000 is to be secured, but the impression gathered from his speech was that the local white Y. M. C. A. will supply either the whole or a large part of that amount.

R. P. Hamlin, a graduate of the Springfield, Mass., Training Institute, is the secretary of the new colored Y. M. C. A., which has now 284 members who have signed pledge cards. He is devoting his entire time to its organization and advancement.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21.—Rev. Dr. I. L. Thomas, one of the most prominent ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been elected field agent of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Thomas was born in this state 44 years ago. He received his early education in private and public schools here, leaving to enter Morgan College, this city, from which he was graduated in 1881. He was admitted to the ministry in 1882. He entered Howard University, Washington, in 1886, graduating at head of his class two years later, delivering the valedictory. He took a postgraduate course at Howard, the year following his graduation, in science and languages. He successfully pastored Asbury M. E. Church, Washington, for six years, leaving to take his present charge, Sharp Street Memorial M. E. Church, this city, four years ago.

Dr. Thomas is the author of "A Colored Man's Reply to Bishop Foster." He ranks as one of the best pulpit orators in the country, and his sermons have frequently been published by the dailies here. Livingstone College conferred the degree of doctor of divinity upon him in 1896.

Whiskey An Evil.

Rebuke by Example of Simple Life.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1904.

Mr. Calvin Chase, Esq., Editor THE BEE.

Dear Sir:—

I take the ilberty of addressing you a few lines, calling your attention to a subject that I know you will appreciate when you fully realize it. You are in a position that will enable you to do much good, not only for your own race, but for the public at large.

The press may be made a great medium for good when conducted by men of high moral principles; men who can not be influenced, either by money or flattery. I notice in your last issue (Dec. 17th) in your editorial column an article on Christian Sermons, and in the next column your comments on "Wife Beaters," which you state is caused by whiskey and drunkenness.

There are great lessons in these two articles, but I regret to see all through your paper that your principal advertisers are *rum sellers*, and on your first page you call your readers' attention to the advertisers, and request them to patronize the advertisers for good bargains, etc.

No man knows better than yourself what a curse rum has been to the human race. There never was a period in this country that we needed so much, men of high principles, and I pray that God will inspire you to see things in the right light, and give you the grace and courage to act accordingly.

I enclose you a copy of the Good Samaritan magazine, which points out some of the evils of rum.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
WM. F. DOWNEY.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Watch-meeting and revival at Galbraith Church.

Saturday night special services at the church from 9 o'clock P. M. to 12.20 P. M.

Revival services Sunday, Jan. 1, 1905, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will occupy the pulpit at both of these services.

Special revival services will be continued indefinitely. All are cordially invited. The public is especially invited.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers will preach his new sermon tomorrow, subject, "The Need of a Reformation in the Church." THE BEE took a similar position in an editorial last week.

Mr. Wiley Jones, of Pine Bluff, Ark., who is said to be the first negro to own a street car line, died in that city on December 10. His wealth is estimated at $100,000.

Haita devotes almost one-sixth of its revenues to free schools.

The Indianapolis *Freeman* says: Major Taylor, the colored cycling whirlwind, has retired from the track and will become an expert chaffeur. He will also study automobile construction so as to thoroughly know his business.

Major Sylvester.

Startling Figures of Crime—An interesting Report.

Criminology is the subject of a chapter of the annual report of Maj. Richard Sylvester, now in the hands of the District Commissioners for reference to Congress.

"It is unfair," says the Major, "to consider Washington to be the District of Columbia, or the District of Columbia as identical with Washington, yet thousands of intelligent people throughout the country are uninformed as to the distinction, as to the form of local government and as to social conditions. It is not generally appreciated that the District is a territory embracing an area of about seventy square miles, and that Washington city is the principal city therein, with numerous villages and towns scattered here and there, all embraced in one extensive domain, for which Congress makes laws, and for the conduct and improvement of which Congress appropriates annually several millions of dollars, of which 50 per cent is from general government revenues and 50 per cent from revenues derived from District taxes.

DISTRICT POPULATION.

The population is about 300,000, of which about 204,609 are white and 98,391 colored. During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1904, there were 29,483 cases of arrest made in the District, representing 28,789 persons. Of the total cases 15,209 were against the whites and 14,274 against the colored, and 2,350 of the entire number of persons were unable to read or write.

"On the faces of these returns the student would conclude that the District is an undesirable place of residence, but it is evident that such is not the case when it is understood that over 95 per cent of the cases were for petty violations of law, and of the police regulations promulgated by the local government. There were 1,141 charges of cruelty to animals, 6,491 cases of disorderly conduct, 237 of fast driving, 3,193 of intoxication, 1,812 of intoxication and disorderly, 1,894 of petty larceny, 2,137 of vagrancy, 55 for violating the building regulations, 58 for failure to pay board, 46 cases under the dog law, 343 for alleged violations of the pure food law, 127 against hackmen, 598 for non-compliance with the health regulations, 3,259 for failure to observe the police regulations, such as driving on the wrong side of the street, sweeping into the streets, and similar cases; 410 for failure to remove snow from the sidewalks, and similar infractions of a minor character, in all aggregating 28,462 cases. There being no law against simple intoxication, those detained for this cause were released by the police after they had "sobered up," except where the charge was "habitual," when they were held for the court.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

There were 1,021 cases of arrest for criminal offenses, and of this number 700 were held upon hearing in court, the emainder either being adjusted by refusal to prosecute or by failure to maintain the charge. While there was a general increase of crime in the larger cities, the District maintained an excellent record in immunity from professional thieves, pickpockets, burglars apd bank blowers, and the authorities were quite successful in the apprehension of local marauders and in the recovery of stolen money and property. There was a decrease in criminal violations in this jurisdiction, there being a substantial falling off in the number of reports made to the police for all manner of criminal offenses, while the number of arrests and convictions was but one less than for the prior year.

Crime always was and always will be committed, not only in the District of Columbia, but throughout the world. Society everywhere has organized against it, and chosen as its representatives for this purpose the police. It is, therefore, proper that the good citizen should uphold the officers of the law in their efforts to prevent crime and in the detection of those who commit it, rather than decry their endeavor and methods. It is impossible for the police to pursue the work for which they are employed without at times annoying many who are innocent of wrong doing, in trying to apprehend those who are guilty. This, together with the enforcement of regulations for the comfort of a community, makes it impossible for them to please every one.

TIME HAS BEEN EXTENDED

To get the *Farm and Fireside* Free with a Subscription to THE BEE.

The contract which renders it possible for us to give the *Farm and Fireside* free with each cash subscription to THE BEE expires by limitation on the thirty-first of October. It is "Now or Never." You had better borrow the two dollars with which to make home happy with these two interesting papers than to let this chance go by. It's the best investment you can secure with money. Try it and you will reap heavy weekly dividends.

Farm and Fireside is issued twice a month, twenty-four numbers a year, and has from twenty to thirty-two large pages, each issue; it is profusely illustrated with half-tones. It is the best farm and home journal in America. Thousands of dollars are expended annually for expert advice for the farmer, dairyman, stock-raiser, poultryman, fruit-grower, and gardener. It has departments for the good housewife, fashion pages, patterns, good stories, puzzles; it furnishes a lawyer and a doctor, wit and humor columns, and a young people's department. Examine the sample copy that has been sent to you.

OUR PROPOSITION.

Every new cash subscriber to THE BEE will be given a subscription to *Farm and Fireside* one year free.

Every old subscriber who pays his subscription to THE BEE to October 1, 1904, and one year in advance, will be given a year's subscription to this valuable farm paper.

Accept this offer today, before you neglect it.

This is an opportunity to secure *Farm and Fireside* one year free by merely paying your subscription in advance. You can learn the date on which your subscription expires by examining the figures following your name on the address label of THE BEE. If you are already paid ahead, send $1.00, and your time will be advanced another year.

Address THE WASHINGTON BEE,

MRS. CLARK'S SCHOOL.

Mrs. L. R. Clark, who conducts a millinery and dressmaking establishment for young ladies, was visited by a BEE representative last week at her place of business at the corner of 12th and U streets northwest. Mrs. Clark is doing much good among the people and especially for young ladies. She is teaching the young ladies trades such that they cannot obtain in any other establishment in the city. In conversation with her it was ascertained that she has three classes daily ranging from twenty-five to fifty. A peep into her establishment will convince everybody that she is entitled to the support of the people.

The negro needs to learn that all labor is creditable. He needs to be as willing to work for one man as another provided he receives his pay from each. Some people actually permit themselves to need before they will do other than certain kinds of work, or work for certain persons. If you succeed, work for values; do the kind of work you especially like if you can get it to do. But work, work, work at all times, work for money, work for anyone who pays you and demands no more of you than he is paying for.

Negro Leadership.

From the Indianapolis *Freeman*.

The Washington *Bee* devotes a column to addresses before the Second Baptist Lyceum at the National Capital, last Sunday, the principal speaker being Prof. Jesse Lawson. The planet of the latter was that the negro race has no leaders or worse than none, his statement being that "negro leadership was the most humiliating and sycophantic that now exists." We will not here go into the general question, but wish to enter an emphatic protest against the effort of Mr. Lawson and others at this meeting to throw discredit on Booker T. Washington. "Because a man may be close to the President," said this complainant, "negroes naturally conclude that he is a leader." At this point the *Bee's* reporter interjects this remark: "The presumption was that he was referring to Booker Washington." This is all very far-fetched, not to say stupid. Mr. Washington's "closeness" to the President is certainly not sufficient of itself to entitle him to the claim of leadership. But does Prof. Lawson wish to intimate that it is discreditable to any man to have the confidence and respect of the President, especially of such a President as Theodore Roosevelt? As a matter of fact, Mr. Washington is "close to" and enjoys the respect of all the eminent public men of the nation. He is "close to" Grover Cleveland, Carl Schurz, Andrew Carnegie, President Elliott of Harvard and every other man, high and low, capable of recognizing true worth and reliability. Such a position was certainly not obtained without being deserved; it is never accorded to any man without distinguished merit.

It is a little late in the day to be questioning either the actual fact of Booker T. Washington's leadership or his just right to enjoy such a title. He has long been recognized as one of the greatest leaders of men produced by this generation and one of the greatest in this world's history. Nor is this leadership confined to his own race. It embraces all of mankind without any distinction of creed or color. He is just as welcome as an adviser of white audiences as of black ones, and the proudest men of the Union delight to honor and listen to this great friend and benefactor of the human race. Nor is it true, but conspicuously false, that Booker Washington has gained his influence and prominence by cringing or fawning. He is one of the most modest and unpretentious of men. In no sense an office broker or an office seeker; he has no official favors to ask of the powers that be and devotes all the energies of his great mind and heart to educating and uplifting not only his own people, but all people. The great institute he has built up at Tuskegee is one of the wonders of the world, a model which the proudest educators of the world are glad to imitate and profit by. We hardly have the heart to enlarge on the question, though we could say much more. It is astonishing, it is humiliating, that at a gathering of negroes at the capital of the nation, hours of time and thousands of words should be expended in casting slurs upon this noble, unselfish and unequalled benefactor of his State, his race and his native country.

A GREETING.

Durham, N. C., Dec. 24, 1904

Dear Friend and Fellow Worker:

Time in its rapid flight has brought to us another joyous Christmas, and soon a New Year, pregnant with so many good things and fraught with so many possibilities, will be upon us. Let me in the beginning of this letter wish you a happy, happy Christmas, and that the new year may bring to you many choice blessings.

I wish to thank you for the friendly and cordial support given me personally during the year most ended, and also for your interest and help in the great work of which I am a humble representative,—the work of the International Sunday School Association among the negroes.

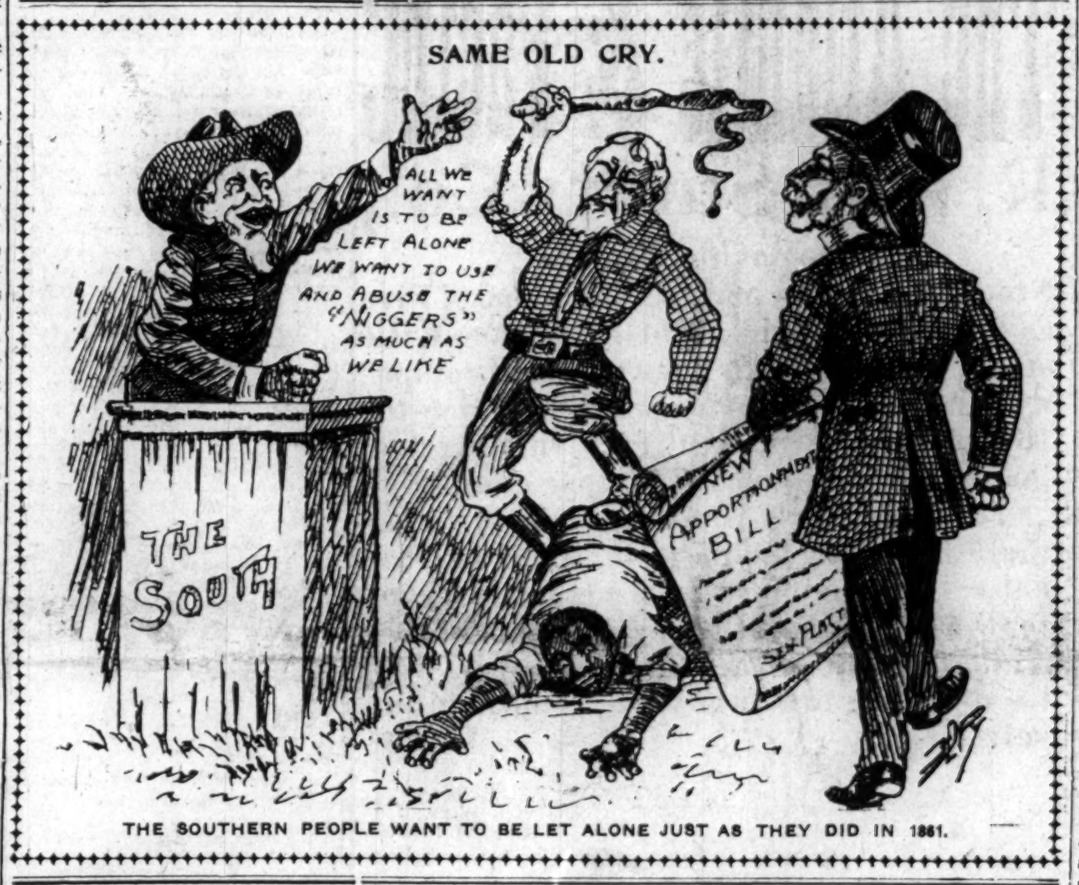
Let each one of us resolve that more along all lines of improvement shall be done in the new year than even was attempted in the old.

Let us determine that:

"If any little word of ours can make
one life the brighter;
If any little song of ours can make one
heart the lighter;
God help us speak that little work, and
take our bit of singing,
And drop it in some lonely vale, and set
the echoes ringing."

May choice blessings be scattered in the pathway of you and yours, and may you ever be happy by helping to make others happy.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES E. SHEPARD.

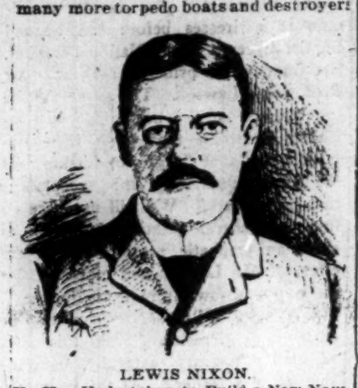

SAME OLD CRY.
ALL WE WANT IS TO BE LEFT ALONE WE WANT TO USE AND ABUSE THE "NIGGERS" AS MUCH AS WE LIKE
THE SOUTH
NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL
THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE WANT TO BE LET ALONE JUST AS THEY DID IN 1861.

TO BUILD A NEW NAVY.

American Undertakes Big Shipbuilding Contract for Russian Empire.

New York.—Mr. Lewis Nixon, of New York, will leave for Sevastopol about February 1 to undertake the gigantic task of creating for Russia a navy so powerful that when it takes the seas there no doubt will be felt at St. Petersburg as to its ability to wrest the power of the sea away from the Japanese and eventually crush the mikado.

It will be recalled that Mr. Nixon made a trip to St. Petersburg last summer, returning about July, and at that time it was reported that he was to build four torpedo boat destroyers for Russia. It is said here that he has constructed many more torpedo boats and destroyers



LEWIS NIXON.
He Has Undertaken to Build a New Navy for Russia.

than that, and in proof it is said that the contract that he brought home with him called for 90 of these small craft, says the Herald, of this city. This contract he has filled, and the mosquito fleet is ready for the czar. The boats are all either on their way or have been delivered at various Russian ports.

But Russia was not willing to stop there, or to rely entirely on the Baltic fleet, which she is now sending in two squadrons, to become a new Pacific squadron. She realized that the Japanese were splendid fighters on sea as well as on land, and she decided to have other squadrons to follow those now en route, in case these should fail.

To meet this emergency it is decided to build on the Black sea a fleet which should be able to cope with any force the Japanese could muster. Accordingly arrangements have been made for the construction, under the personal supervision of Lewis Nixon, in home Russian waters, of 100 fighting ships, ranging from torpedo boat destroyers and cruisers of all classes up to the heavily armored battleships.

This work must be done within two years, and it is to be assumed that Russia does not expect to see the war end until after the lapse of that time. To accomplish this in the given time the great ship building plant of Russia, at Sevastopol, has been greatly augmented and improved. It is now considered the third largest ship yard in the world. Much in the way of making ready has already been done. The enormous plant on the Black sea will be under the charge of Mr. Nixon, and he will take with him to fill the great order 7,000 skilled American artisans. These workmen will be transported half way around the world to fill the largest order for warships ever given.

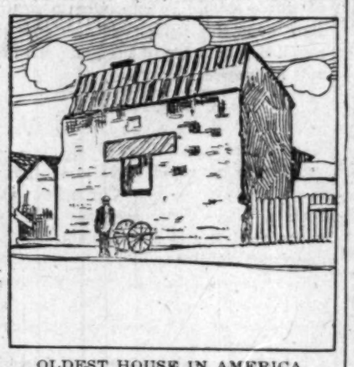
How the new Russian navy will get out of the Black sea, through the Dardanelles without complications with Turkey and Europe is a matter which at this time does not enter into the problem.

AMERICA'S OLDEST BUILDING

It Was Erected Shortly After the First Landing of the Spaniards in Florida.

St. Augustine, Fla.—The oldest house in America is in this city. This building, by comparison with the winter resort hotels in this town, is not a pretentious structure, but when it was built it was undoubtedly one of the principal structures of the town.

It is built of coquina rock, a mixture of sand and shell, which is the same



OLDEST HOUSE IN AMERICA.
Erected by the Spaniards in the Sixteenth Century.

material used in the building of the Ponce de Leon hotel and the Alcazar.

It is not known in what year this building was put up, but it was shortly after the landing of the Spanish, which was on the 8th of September, 1565.

The building is in a fairly good state of preservation. The interior is beautifully finished in highly polished wood.

It was occupied by the Spanish officials during the time Florida was a Spanish colony, and was later the home of the attorney general during the English possession. It is not now inhabited.

New Patent Law.

At present patents are granted in Great Britain at the inventors' risk, but a new act provides for a search of the patent office for 50 years back to see whether the applicant for a patent has been forestalled in his ideas. This will make British patents worth a good deal more than they have been.

TEN THOUSAND CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS WANTED

At the Great Union Revival Services at Cadet Armory, 708 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of Washington and vicinity. Conducted by the famous pulpit orator and evangelist, Rev. S. P. Drew, D. D.

Rev. Drew is considered one of the leading Baptist Evangelists of the United States. Rev. Drew's wonderful revival work in New York, 1898-1899, two hundred persons converted. North Carolina, 1901, three hundred converted. Massachusetts, 1902, one hundred converted. Washington, D. C., 1904, eight weeks' preaching, 670 persons gave their names to join the church.

Notice.—Churches desiring to engage Rev. Drew's services to conduct revival meetings, can write or call at his address, 2014 Eighth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Enclose stamp. Terms: The church pays expenses, such as

board and lodging, and allow one Sunday for the people to give him a free will offering. No charge will be made for conducting the revival.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew was duly licensed as a minister July 10, 1894, by the St. Paul's Baptist church of New York City, and ordained by a Baptist Council at a call of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church, of New York State, October 29, 1896. Of this Council, Rev. B. W. Walker, of Mt. Gilead Baptist Church was the moderator; Luther W. Smith, of Hanseme Place Baptist Church, was secretary of the Council; Rev. W. T. Dixon, D. D., of Concord Baptist Church, of New York, and Rev. R. D. Wynn, D. D., of Bethany Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J., were witnesses at the Council.

STEAM RAILWAY STATISTICS

Over 200,000 Miles of Tracks in the United States at Beginning of 1904—Increase During Year.

The total steam railway mileage of the United States at the end of 1903 was 207,604 miles, an increase of 4,595 miles during the year, according to Poor's Manual, recently issued. In the southwestern states 1,804 miles were built, 683 miles in the northwestern states, 602 miles in the gulf and Mississippi valley states, 562 miles in the Pacific coast states, 486 miles in the central northern states, 348 miles in the middle states, and only 12 miles in New England.

The total assets of the railroads are given as $14,862,111,544, and the liabilities $14,289,529,959. The total earnings were $1,908,857,826 in 1903, and $1,720,814,900 in 1902. The operating expenses and taxes in 1903 were $1,316,349,314, and in 1902 were $1,160,788,623. Net earnings in 1903 were $592,508,512 and in 1902 were $560,026,277. The interest paid on bonds in 1903 was $239,426,707, and in 1902 was $222,614,909. In 1903 the stock dividends amounted to $164,549,147, and in 1902 to $151,019,537. The surplus of all roads in 1903 was $121,880,088, and in 1902 it was $109,166,434.

The number of tons of freight transported in 1903 was 1,306,628,858, and in 1902 was 1,192,136,510. In 1903 the railroads carried 696,949,925 passengers, and in 1902 the number was 655,130,236.

IMPOSES NOVEL SENTENCE.

New Jersey Judge Orders Professional Woman Beggar to Pay Fine of Ten Cents Daily for Two Years.

Judge Algeron T. Sweeney, in the criminal court at Newark, N. J., the other day, imposed upon Mrs. Beufa McCarton, convicted before him of professional begging, a sentence that is said to have no parallel in the annals of Jersey justice.

"The sentence of this court," announced Judge Sweeney, "is that you shall pay a fine of ten cents daily for a period of two years, and that you shall appear in this court each day to make the payment the court has directed. The total will be $73."

Mrs. McCarton is 35 years old. The police say she is a member of the notorious McCarton family, several of the members of which were arrested in New York recently, charged with being professional "beats." Their record extends over many cities in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

On imposing the novel penalty, payable on the installment plan, Judge Sweeney paroled Mrs. McCarton, with the instructions that if she should not be able to raise the ten cents on any day, she must come and report, leaving to him the option of changing the penalty from the fine to imprisonment.

The "Chink" Also Comes In.

The new head tax of $500 which the Dominion of Canada now imposes upon Celestials who intend to settle within its borders is said very effectually to have closed the doors through British Columbia, though, of course, remarks the Boston Transcript, every now and then an individual Chinaman slips in through a chink.

FRANKHUME,

Wholesale Grocer.

Agent for the District of Columbia for LIPTON'S renowned COFFEES and TEAS. OLD STAG Whiskey. The sole agent for the Artisan Cigars made in Porto Rico. The best and cheapest cigar made.

TERMS CASH; Interest charged after 30 days.

454 Pennsylvania Ave.,

Bet. 4-1-2&6Sts. N. W.

F. P. BURKE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A Specialty Made of "GIBSON" Whiskey.

1314 D Street Northwest.

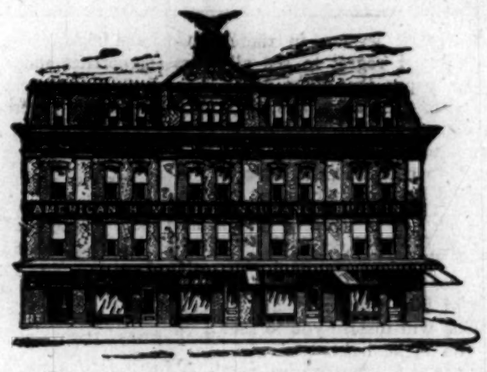
The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. & Surety Co.,

Jacksonville, Florida

Stock One dollar per share instead of Five as heretofore—The North Jacksonville street railway-town-improvement company's road has been in operation since th 16th of August 1903 with cars running ove just half its line-two miles approximately

THIS company wishes it to be known that there is nothing but the best feeling existing between the company and our white friends for whom we hold the deepest regard It is a clear case that they are and always have been willing to help us if we would help ourselves.

R. R. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT.
SUYDIA CUTTON, ACTING SECRETARY.
W. CALVIN CHASE, AGENT FOR Wash., D. C.,
1109 I St. N. W.



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO $25.00 PER WEEK
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS
PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.
AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
FIFTH and G Streets N. W. Washington, D. C.

STIEFF PIANOS

Have stood the test for sixty years. When buying from us you are buying direct from the manufacturer.

WE HAVE Other MAKES

Take in trade which we can
low PRICES
UPRIGHT PIANOS AS LOW A

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REVIVE OLD THEATER HAT.

French Milliners Resurrect Head-Gear That Does Not Obstruct View—Called the Beguin.

"The inclosed tickets are sold on the understanding that ladies will remove hat, bonnets, or any kind of headdress."

Such is the text of a little printed notice which the box office officials of the Royal Court theater, of London, hand with the tickets to every lady patron of a matinee performance.

Ladies are to be aided in respecting the new rule by the placing of the cloakrooms at their free disposal.

At the same time news comes from Paris, where the ladies' expensive headgear is even more troublesome to both afternoon and evening theatergoers, that there is about to be a revival of the old-fashioned beguin and the small theater bonnet.

Parisian milliners are now preparing these articles in large quantities. The bonnet is a kind of small toque, and the beguin is very like a Dutch bonnet, lying quite flat on the head, with a little spray of aigrette at the side.

The movement is being made in conjunction with the Paris theatrical authorities, and at one place of entertainment, at least, the Gymnase, a notice relative to the wearing of the new headgear is to be posted over the ticket sellers' desks.

Ten years ago beguins were worn in London, and an attempt was made last year to revive them, but without success.

GREYHOUND WORTH $10,000

Princess Maud, Who Has Run Mile in Less Than Two Minutes, Is Fastest in the World.

A $10,000 dog. Such is Princess Maud, the fleetest dog in the world, owned by Capt. Jay Thomas Vickery, who has a ranch in Oklahoma, where he keeps a string of dogs well able to run a mile inside of two minutes. Princess Maud bears the proud distinction of having run a mile in one minute and forty-nine seconds, which is the world's record.

Capt. Vickery is a greyhound fancier and expert. He owns the finest greyhounds in this country. On a large ranch in Oklahoma he trains his runners in contests with the swiftest jack rabbit of the plains.

Princess Maud is a modest canine sticking close to the heels of her master as he walks through the streets. Except for the fact that she is trim and sleek looking she does not give the slightest idea of her value, which is placed by Capt. Vickery at $10,000. She is of a dark fawn color, with thin body and attenuated legs, and when standing assumes the slightly tilted forward position indicative of the runner.

Capt. Vickery is now in Washington, and as he walks from place to place with Princess Maud in his wake the dog attracts a great deal of attention. She has captivated the hearts of all dog lovers, and many of her admirers have expressed a desire that they might see her run.

ONLY THREE PROPOSED.

Warrensburg, N. Y., Maidens Are Slow in Taking Advantage of the Leap Year.

Statistics at the town clerk's office of Warrensburg, N. Y., go to show that the Warrensburg girls up to the present time have not been taking advantage of the leap year with that avidity which was expected of them. Since the year began there have been only three marriages in town following direct proposals made by the brides. In each case the young women popped the question and led their blushing bridegrooms to the altar within 30 days, so the Warrensburg News has been creditably informed by one of the grooms who seemed to be posted and made a clean breast of the whole affair.

That there have not been, therefore, more weddings in Warrensburg directly due to leap year may be from the fact that the girls had been waiting for Hallowe'en to help them cinch things. Now that this has passed there are unconfirmed rumors that there will soon be "something doing."

HAS FORTUNE IN HIS HAT.

Mexican Dies Suddenly and Widow Finds Notes for $125,000 Concealed in the Crown.

Mrs. Juana Garcia N. Viudo de Junco has been put into possession of the property and money left by her husband, Saturnine Junco. The money amounts to $125,000 in bank notes.

Junco owned a tienda at the corner of Rebeldes and Callejon del Santisimo, opposite the Nuevo Mexico drug store, in Mexico City.

He always and at all times by day and by night wore a black hat which he had worn for years.

Everybody believed that he was superstitious about his hat, because he never put it aside. Even when he went to the barber shop he sat in the chair, having his hat in his hands.

When he died it was found that the crown of another hat was carefully sewed in the interior of the hat, and between the two there was $125,000 in bank notes.

Where the Bub Comes In.

Over in Spain the man who becomes the father of a large family receives a title. But, asks the Chicago Record-Herald, do Spanish titles help to pay grocery bills?

A Wealthy Widow.

Mrs. Russell, widow of Henry Grinnell Russell, of Providence, R. I., is the richest woman in New England. She has $30,000,000 and no children.

ONCE A DAY LABORER

ROMANTIC STORY OF CZAR'S MINISTER OF RAILWAYS.

Worked in an American Factory for One Dollar a Day, and Ran Locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

St. Petersburg.—Prince Michael Hilkoff, imperial minister of railways and transportation in Russia, the genius of the Trans-Siberian railway, has had a most romantic and inspiring career, beginning his working life as a day laborer in America.

When the Russian serfs were emancipated by Alexander II., the grandfather of the present czar, Prince Hilkoff's father was ruined, at least so far as available financial resources were concerned. Just at this juncture the father and son began a bitter quarrel, which ended in voluntary exile on the part of the latter. In his anger, the son, the prince of to-day, renounced all his titles and ancestral estates. He also resigned his office at court—as an officer in the guard of the Russian empress—and forthwith sailed for the United States as a common emigrant.

He arrived in Philadelphia absolutely penniless. For a week he walked the streets, hungry, cold, homeless, an alien in a strange land. One day he entered a machine shop and blurted out: "I want work at any wage." "What's your name?" asked the foreman. "Mi-kale," replied the young man, pronouncing his name in English, with evident difficulty. "My other name's John," he added, thinking that John was as good a name as any other. And thus Prince Hilkoff became John Mikale, an attendant of a bolt making machine at one dollar a day.

That machine shop was as a paralise to him, after his many days of ramping. He lived on 50 cents, and saved the remainder, until he had enough to pay for a course of instruction in mechanical engineering. After attending the bolt-making machine for two years, and having secured a good working knowledge of mechanical engineering, he went in search of a job where there would be better chances of promotion.

He found his opportunity at the offices of the Pennsylvania railway, where he was given a situation as a brakeman on a freight train. From that day forward he stuck to railway work, devoting all his spare time to the study of railway engineering. Presently he became brakeman of a regular passenger train, and later was promoted to the position of locomotive engineer.

In time he began again to look about for an opening that would afford him a

PRINCE MICHAEL HILKOFF.
Rose from American Laborer to Head of Russian Railways.

still greater chance for the exercise of his talents. One day the minister of railways from the South American republic of Venezuela was a passenger on the train of which "John Mikale" was engineer. There was a breakdown, and the engineer was the only man who kept his head, and the only man who knew how to fix up matters without waiting for the repair train to come. The South American visitor engaged the engineer in conversation, learned that the young man wanted a higher position, and thereupon offered him a place as superintendent of a new railway in Venezuela. "John Mikale" accepted, and went to South America at the expense of his new friend.

Then came a longing for his old home in Russia. He decided to throw up his job and return to his native land at whatever set-back to his career. Sailing as "John Mikale," and concealing his true name and title, even when he reached Russia, he applied for a situation on one of the principal Russian railways. As "John Mikale," therefore, he began his life over again in his own country as a station agent in an obscure town. "My chance will come," he said, noting that there was frequent trouble in the movement of trains at his station.

That psychical moment came for "John Mikale." The trains became hopelessly blocked day after day, and the heads of the line far away were in despair. Mikale wired: "Will you leave it to me?" "We'll try you," came back the answer. And a few hours later "John Mikale" had so arranged switches and schedules that never again were trains congested at that point. His technical skill shown in that emergency brought him to the attention of his superiors, and even to the czar himself. As a result, he was ordered to come to headquarters in St. Petersburg.

There he was given a position on the technical staff, and thenceforth was promoted rapidly higher and higher, until he occupies a position corresponding to that which he had abandoned in South America—general manager. Not until then did he reveal his identity as Russian prince and a former officer of the imperial guard. So pleased was the czar to find that this man was one of his own subjects, and so delighted was his majesty with the remarkable capacity and skill displayed by this particular general manager, that he restored to Prince Hilkoff all the estates and titles he had renounced when he emigrated to America.

CREED OF LONG LIFE.

"GRAND OLD MEN" OF ENGLAND UNFOLD SECRET.

Prominent Britishers Point Way to Longevity—Be Temperate in All Things—Exercise and Sleep Important Requisites.

London.—The secret of long life is a question which the editor of a weekly paper has been asking of a number of well-known septuagenarians and octogenarians, and some of the results of the inquiries are published below.

Lord Avebury, who, notwithstanding a busy life in the realms of commerce, science, literature and politics, still is a hale man at 70, replies to the query raised, in a clear, steady handwriting. "I believe the secret of health," he declares, "is to eat little, drink little, be as much in the open air as possible, keep the mind from anxiety and the conscience from remorse."

Frederic Harrison, chairman of the English positivist committee, who has since passed his threescore years and ten, has been a great traveler in his day, and who, notwithstanding his years, still takes pleasure in long walks, gives this advice: "Touch no tobacco, spirits nor any unclean things; rise from every meal with an appetite, walk daily two hours, sleep eight or nightly seven hours; reverence all to whom reverence is due and be content with what you have."

Justin McCarthy, who is 74, says: "The best way to grow old is to keep up steady, regular work, have as much open air and physical exercise as possible and think as little as may be about the advance of years."

William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), the first scientist to be made a peer, is now in his eighty-first year. It is remarked of him that the brilliant intellect which has done mankind such infinite service for 60 years is as keen as ever. The imagination which has pioneered so many epoch-making discoveries is still as vivid as in his early days, when as a young man he solved the problem of rendering the mariner's compass immune from distracting influences of terrestrial magnetism.

"For 60 years it has been my custom to go without lunch," remarked Lord Strathcona, now in his eighty-fifth year. "That doesn't mean that I haven't taken a midday meal, but as a rule I only take two meals a day—breakfast and dinner. Of course, if there is anyone whom I particularly wish to meet, I am prepared to lunch with him. I see no harm in smoking a little, but I believe in temperance—yes, temperance in all things, whether food, drink or tobacco. At the same time, in my opinion, there are none more intemperate than those who insist on total abstinence. In assiduity and concentration lie the secrets of success."

REWARDS TRUSTY SERVANT

Millionaire Charles E. Hoyt Wills $50,000 to a West Virginia Girl.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Gertrude Tannehill, of this city, for several years a servant in the New York house of Charles E. Hoyt, president of the Hoyt Metal company, of St. Louis, has been bequeathed $50,000 by his will. The news came from a firm of New York lawyers representing the Hoyt estate. The millionaire died a few days ago, and when his will was opened it was found that he had rewarded seven years of service in his household in New York by making Miss Tannehill his heir to the extent of the amount named. Seven years ago Mr. Hoyt broke down under the strain of an unusually active career, and it was then that the Wheeling girl entered his employ. She had the management of his New York home and summer home at Algonquin, Me., and through her long years of service was frequently in sole charge of her invalid employer.

NEW TRIUMPH OF SURGERY

Operation Unlocks Jaws of Babe After Four Years of Intense Suffering.

Baltimore.—Science by an operation never before attempted, and performed by Dr. Earle G. Welch, of the Maryland university, of this city, has unlocked the jaws of six-year-old Pauline Fineman, which for four years had been so tightly locked that she has been kept alive by liquid food administered through the aperture made by breaking a tooth.

The child was suffering from anchylosis of the joint. Dr. Welch decided on a new operation. The right jaw bone was laid open and about an inch of the bone at the conjunction of the jaw and temporal bones was chiseled away.

Next day the child could work her jaws without pain. She soon will be discharged from the hospital as cured. She can masticate solids and is rapidly gaining flesh.

Fixed Immigrants.

More than one-half (421,844) of the 812,870 immigrants added to our population the fiscal year 1903-04 were Italians, Poles, Slovaks or Magyars. They were able to show $20,894,382 cash on hand, or nearly $5,000,000 more than the immigrants of 1902-03 brought with them. Only 168,903 of the 812,870 were unable to read.

Fairly Real Tobacco.

A cigar which is 120 years old was discovered this week in the walls of the old Parkinson mansion at Danville, Pa., by Joseph Kibler, who is remodeling it. He found a cigar in a hollow between two large stones in the wall. It was wrapped in red paper and was well preserved. It still preserves its color.

LET US SUPPLY THE FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

This is the time of year when you will appreciate the many benefits and privileges of our Peerless Credit System, because it allows you to buy whatever may be needed in Parlor, Bed Room and Dining Room Furniture, also Carpets, Draperies, Crockery, Bedwear, Stoves, Ranges, etc., without disturbing your Christmas money. Our stocks in all departments are now at their very best, and whatever you buy here can be depended upon—ABSOLUTELY—for durability. Our Carpet stock contains the newest weaves and richest colorings in all the standard grades, and although prices are substantially reduced, we still continue to do the making, laying and lining entirely free of cost, which is a saving of from 20 to 25 cents on the cost of every yard, as compared with cash store prices. Help yourself to whatever you need

ON CREDIT

The Following Discounts Form an Attractive Feature of Our Popular Credit System:

10 Per Cent Discount for Cash With Order or if Paid in Full Within Thirty Days.

7½ Per Cent Discount if Paid in Full Within Sixty Days.

5 Per Cent Discount if Paid in Full Within Ninety Days.

The price of every article in our house is marked in plain figures, and these marked prices are as low as goods of equal quality can be bought for in any cash store. So, even though you may not avail yourself of the discounts named above, you are still enabled to buy at spot cash prices, and have practically your own time in which to pay the bill. For many years we have made a specialty of furnishing homes for newly married couples. Everything necessary to complete housekeeping can be had here, and we are very careful to arrange the payments to suit their convenience. There is absolutely no formality attached to our method of giving credit. No matter how much or how little is required, it can be bought here most advantageously and on the easiest weekly or monthly payments ever offered by any house in Washington.

PETER GROGAN,

817-819-821-823 SEVENTH STREET N.W., BETWEEN H AND I STS.

FIND THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Poison Squad of University of Michigan Experiments with Ginseng, a Powerful Drug.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Michigan's drug-provers, the "Poison-Drinking society," are engaged in the most fascinating and greatest drug-proving experiment ever attempted in this country.

They are eating ginseng, the Chinese superstition plant, and already the medical world is assured that gingseng, instead of being merely a 3,000-year-old superstition, is one of the most powerful drugs in existence.

Chinese stories of gingseng's potency are many, but already, with Michigan's experiment only half finished, one of the most improbable of these has been practically verified. It is said that in China a man of over 60 who appears to be sinking into his second childhood, is given a large dose of gingseng. He is said to break out in boils for a time, showing that the stuff heats up his blood. For a period of time, averaging about two years, his second childhood is staved off, while he feels almost as if again in his prime.

None of the Michigan provers has taken sufficient ginseng to renew his youth, but already the 20 boys in the experiment here say that they have felt, in a mild degree, all the symptoms which the Mongolians claim for the drug.

The ginseng plant, from which this drug comes, used to be very common in this part of the country. But the sums paid for it by the Chinese, because of the fact that in China ginseng raising is a government monopoly, has made ginseng the rarest and richest of American crops. It is now cultivated only in private gardens, and this fall there are only about 50 acres of ginseng in the United States. The dried roots to-day market for $12 a pound. The seeds bring close to $100 a pound, and since they are very heavy, one bushel of ginseng seeds is worth about $2,000.

INDIANS STARVE IN DESERT

Endure Hardships on Reservations—Compelled at Times to Fight Vultures for Their Prey.

San Diego, Cal.—A pitiful story of hunger and destitution and of patience and faith in the ultimate consideration of a kind government are brought from the eastern mountains of this county by men who have been investigating the condition of the Indians on the government reservations near Campo.

Indian Agent Charles E. Schell, of Pala, and Charles F. Lummis, the author and editor of Out West, have spent six days among the redmen. The gist of what they found is harrowing enough to send a shudder through the country.

On the five reservations near Campo, on the edge of the desert, there are at the present time nearly 200 Indians—not the dirty, vicious, untutored, begging creatures who infest the transcontinental railroad stations, but hard-working, intelligent farming people, who cultivate every possible square inch of the practically worthless land reserved for them by the nation.

No rain has fallen to start the seed planted and there is no water at hand for irrigating. No large reserve food supply is ever possible and the unfortunates are now subsisting chiefly upon acorns.

"Unless relief comes," said Lummis, "all the Indians will be dead before New Year's day. Such emaciation, such patient suffering among old and young alike, I have never seen before and never want to see again. These Indians loathe putrid flesh, yet such is their extremity that when they see vultures devouring any animal that has been killed they scare the birds away and eke out their larder with the flesh. They also go out and catch rats and mice and eat them."

CANINE IN CABLE SUBWAY.

Dog's Whines Puzzle Pedestrians Until Cabby Comes to the Rescue.

Baltimore.—A handsomely dressed woman stood in front of the biological building, Johns Hopkins university, and attracted considerable attention. She looked first to one way and then another, and appeared to be trying to trace a sound which she heard but faintly. She was evidently worried. A cabby was driving slowly by. He, too, seemed to hear something, but he couldn't tell whence it came. He reined in his steeds, got down from his box and spoke to the lady, whose visible bewilderment was increasing with every minute. Together they stood still and listened. Then they moved slowly out into Eutaw street and stopped short at the car track. The cabby got down on his knees, peered into the cable slot in the middle of the track, jumped up with a laugh and ran across the street to a carpenter's shop. The lady also peeped into the slot, and then looked after the cabby with an expression that meant "Hurry!"

The cabby did hurry, too. He was back in an instant with a large crowbar on his arm. With this he pried open the manhole, and as the lid was removed the most curious specimen of doghood in Baltimore leaped out with a yelp, turned around three times, like a homing pigeon, and dashed on Eutaw street as fast as his short legs could carry him.

Find Petrified Grain.

The drillers at work in a new deep well at Junction City, Kan., are finding all sorts of odd things. Recently the drill penetrated a stratum of what appeared to be petrified rye. The grains were surprisingly like that cereal, and some one has suggested that an ante-glacial elevator or storehouse has been discovered.

The Bee.

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MR. DOWNEY.

In another column of THE BEE this week will be read with a great deal of interest a letter from that distinguished and liberal citizen, Mr. Downey. He is a man of sympathetic proclivities and a humanitarian of the highest degree. Mr. Downey sees thing from a conscientious point of view, but in his letter to THE BEE this patriotic citizen is not aware that THE BEE is a journal published in the interest of all the people and never hesitates to publish advertisements of a legitimate nature. Mr. Downey calls the attention of THE BEE to two editorials, one relative to wife-beaters and the other to our Christian sermon, and takes exceptions to the advertisements for the sale of liquor. The advertisements for the sale of liquor are legitimate. Their houses are licensed and have the sanction of law. Public sentiment indorses the sale of liquor, hence THE BEE doesn't violate the law in this regard. THE BEE is published for the public good and if Mr. Downey can find in the columns of THE BEE an advertisement of an illegitimate nature or one in violation of law the editor will be more than pleased to discontinue such an advertisement.

Those who sell liquor are not responsible for men getting drunk and beating their wives. A man who can't drink whiskey without getting drunk and taking spite out on their wives should be sent to the work house and be made to work. THE BEE agrees with one of the ministers in this city who said a few days ago that the establishment of a whipping post is brutal and barbarous and belongs to ancient barbarism.

The editor of THE BEE is not one who can be bribed and neither does he lack manhood. He criticises and condemns things and measures as he sees them. He is neither controlled by sentiment nor the blandishments of official power; nor does he hope to receive a reward from those who have the power of rewarding persons for catering to wrong doings. The editor of THE BEE has the most profound respect for Mr. Downey, because he is one man that practices what he preaches and President Roosevelt didn't say too much of him at the time he spoke of his Christian virtues. If selling liquor was against the law the editor of THE BEE would not hesitate in discontinuing such advertisement in THE BEE. Whiskey is good when it is used properly. Stealing is equally as bad. Murder is worse. Robbery is a crime for which no man is excusable. But, are all these offenses attributable to whiskey? The recent conspiracies to defraud the government are crimes against all the people, because all the people suffer. Drunkenness affects the individual and not the masses. All people do not commit crimes, neither do all people get drunk. Whiskey selling is a legitimate business so long as the individual is licensed to sell. Speakeasies are punishable offenses, because they are not sanctioned by law. Such offenders are punished because they rob the legitimate whiskey seller. Whenever the institution has the sanction of law, it is not a crime, until the law is violated. THE BEE regrets its inability to agree with its distinguished citizen and if it should attack these institutions the editor would be held criminally responsible, because the law gives them license to operate.

THE PRESIDENT IS FIRM.

There is no cause for alarm. THE BEE is of the opinion that President Roosevelt will be firm in his stand for human rights. It will not be color with him if the individual is a citizen of the United States and entitled to be protected under the Constitution. The President is aware that the South is opposed to him and has opposed him in every particular. But it must be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt is President of the United States. He is in duty bound to protect every citizen and see that every citizen protect each other. He is in duty bound to see that every state in the Union gives to every citizen his constitutional rights. It is not presumed that the South will be permitted to carry on a rough and tumble policy.

The President may or may not go South, and if he does, the negro need to have no fear or apprehension. The colored man should cease to live in fear. He should recognize the fact that he is a man and a citizen. He should remember that he is part of this government and entitled to every right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

OUR CRIMINAL RECORD.

In another column of THE BEE will be read with interest the report of the Chief of Police of this city. It shows a remarkable condition of affairs in this city among the violators of the law. Out of a population of a little over ninety thousand people of color, their record for crimes and other offenses almost equals those committed by the white people, who compose two-thirds of the entire population. It is to be regretted that the crimes committed by the colored people seem to be on the increase. THE BEE directs the attention of the colored pulpit to this report and would suggest that it do something to diminish these crimes and offenses. If the same interest was manifested, on the part of the colored pulpit, in reforming the city or the people, THE BEE is confident that there would not be so much cause for complaint.

There is no need for a whipping post.

Judge Wright knows what he is doing.

The people of this city are in need of reforms.

Every citizen should read Major Sylvester's report.

There will be no change in the District Attorney's office. Mr. Bench has given entire satisfaction.

NEW TURBINE STEAM YACHT

Craft Built for Sir George Newnes Is Launched—Can Travel 4,000 Miles Without Rifling Coal Bunkers.

London.—The triple-screw turbine engine steam yacht designed by Sir William White for Sir George Newnes has been launched at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The vessel, to which the name Albion was given by Lady White, is a handsome sea-going type of yacht, of a little more than 1,300 tons, according to yacht measurement. The length over all is 270 feet. She is 34 feet beam and 20 feet molded depth, and she is built throughout of steel and is of considerable displacement.

Propulsion is obtained by a triple-shafted system of turbine engine, with cylindrical boilers, constructed on Parson's system, which are calculated to give a smooth water speed of 15 knots, with a continuous speed of 10 to 12 knots, according to the state of the sea.

Ocean speed will be obtained on such a moderate coal consumption as to enable the Albion to travel about 4,000 miles without having to replenish her bunkers.

Probably an "Ad."

Another claim has been made that Adam and Eve were black persons. As soon as a proper number of persons can be induced to believe it, remarks the Washington Post, the author of the story will begin advertising his famous bleaching process.

CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

President Roosevelt's guard of honor in the inaugural parade on the 4th of March next will be a squadron of picked men from his old regiment of Rough Riders. Col. A. O. Brodie, Governor of New Mexico, and Maj. W. H. Lewellyn, formerly of the Rough Riders, took lunch with the President recently, and arrangements for the guard of honor were made.

Cuba is forging along in the right direction for a republic. It now has 3,600 public schools, with 120,000 pupils, an increase of 30,000 over last year. It has appropriated $2,500,000 for new roads and bridges, and has virtually exterminated yellow fever, there being but one case during the past year.

Adelina Patti gave what she declared to be absolutely her farewell concert in St. Petersburg for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross Society. All the rank and wealth of the Russian capital attended.

A catalogue of autograph letters, published by a London dealer, has surprised a good many people by showing the fact that Charles Dickens' full name was Charles John Huffman Dickens.

An association in Manchester, England, known as the Minnehaha Amateur Minstrels, has made a business for the last twenty-five years of giving performances for charity. In that time it has raised $97,130.

Let the demagogues write and speak about the negro problem, but let the negro settle for himself a good home, well furnished, and supplied with the real things of life whether upon the farm or in the city. Let the negroes make sure of the things that faileth not.

The London Society of Compositors, with 11,170 members, has a reserve fund of $361,000. Nearly $80,000 was paid to the unemployed last year. The society maintains 330 superannuated members, who received for the year $33,000 from the general treasury. The funeral benefits for the twelve months amounted to $11,740.

All the leading nations, except Russia and Japan, which were represented at The Hague Conference, have accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to participate in the Second Peace Congress. The probabilities are that the conference must wait until the Russo-Japanese war is over. All indications point to The Hague as the permanent home of the successive international conferences.

Governor Vardaman, and those who belong to his class, have proven to be very helpful to the cause of the negro. Their extreme, radical, vicious and unfair views do us no harm, but much good. They overdo the matter, and consequently their claims are not received seriously by the thinking public. These extremists are a drawback to the South, but a help to the negro.

There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing sweeter than charity; nothing warmer than love; nothing brighter than virtue, and nothing more steadfast than faith. These united in one mind form the purest, the sweetest, the richest, the brightest and most steadfast hapiness.

—*Rev. Thomas Nield.*

It is estimated that over two million children under sixteen years of age are wage-earners in the United States.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE FREEMASONS OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE.

Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-third Degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Freemasons for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America sat in triennial session of the United Supreme Council in Washington, D. C., Monday and Tuesday, October 17 and 18, 1904.

The following officers were elected to serve for the triennial period:

J. L. H. Smith, M. P., Sovereign Grand Commander, Baltimore, Md.

A. W. Tancil, P. L. Grand Commander, Washington, D. C.

Oscar J. W. Scott, Grand Prior, Kansas City, Mo.

John H. Dickerson, Grand Chancellor, Jacksonville, Fla.

John H. Walker, Grand Minister of State, Macon, Ga.

James O. Bampfield, Grand Secretary General H. E., Washington, D. C.

Joseph P. Evans, Grand Treasurer General H. E., Baltimore, Md.

S. Roger Watts, Grand Auditor General H. E., Washington, D. C.

A. A. Watts, Assistant Grand Auditor General H. E., Baltimore, Md.

Charles C. Johnson, Grand Almoner, Columbia, S. C.

J. H. Murphy, Grand Master General of Ceremonies, Baltimore, Md.

John Moore, Grand Captain of the Guards, Norfolk, Va.

Henry C. Harris, Grand Chamberlain, Birmingham, Ala.

W. C. Brown, First Grand Equerry, Richmond, Va.

W. H. J. Malvin, Second Grand Equerry, Washington, D. C.

Major D. Minkins, Grand Standard Bearer, Norfolk, Va.

J. H. Johnson, Grand Sword Bearer, ——, Fla.

C. L. Walton, Grand Herald, Georgetown, S. C.

Nelson Walker, Grand Seneschal, Baltimore, Md.

NATIONAL COLORED PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE BENEFICIAL UNION.

(Chartered March 17, 1904.)

A deliberative, representative, voluntary protective benevolent association, in which each and every member has one vote in making rules and electing officers, and each enjoys an equal share of all benefits. Prompt medical attention for sick members; death benefits larger than necessary burial expenses; assistance and counsel to members in distress, especially when oppressed in the usual way. To see that each has a fair show in courts, whatever the charge. To own and control sources of supply in order to enable all members to purchase the necessaries at reductions from trust prices, the only possible remedy against trusts. The stores, market shops, wood and coal and lumber yards, farms, dairies and lands to be owned and managed by the Union and its members. The Union aims to take control of any business, profession or agency that supplies negro needs, in order that negroes may control their own earnings, spendings and business, and in order to employ our own unemployed. The Union organizes all classes and the masses, pledged and shown to be the best interests of all—in fact the negro's salvation—to patronize and work for mutual interests. Colored papers please copy. Membership dues, 5, 10, 15 and 20 cents weekly. The Union will buy land to be divided into suitable lots to be sold to members at cost.

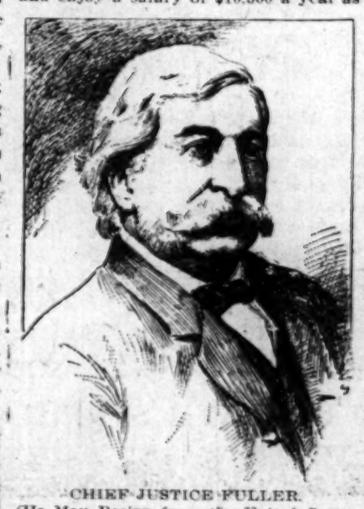
Dr. J. N. Johnson, attorney at law, president; Rev. William H. Johnson and John B. Dillard, vice presidents; Dr. P. W. Price, medical director and treasurer; John T. C. Newsom, financial secretary; Dr. Robert F. Plummer, director of pharmacy; Robert Robinson and Harry Davis, deputies.

Main Office: 1128 G street northeast, Washington, D. C.

CHIEF JUSTICE MAY RESIGN

Rumored That He May Leave Supreme Bench After Roosevelt's Inauguration.

Washington.—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, of the supreme court of the United States, plans, it is said, to resign his office on March 5, 1905, the day after he has administered the oath of office to President Theodore Roosevelt. In this event it is conceded that Secretary of War Taft will be appointed by the president to the vacancy on the supreme bench. Chief Justice Fuller will be 72 years old on February 11, 1905, and will then be entitled to retire from the bench and enjoy a salary of $10,500 a year as



CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.
(He May Resign from the United States Supreme Bench.)

long as he lives. No chief justice of the supreme court has ever resigned. All have died on the bench. Chief Justice Fuller has administered the oath of office to four presidents, Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley twice. He was appointed April 30, 1888.

Justice Fuller has been chief justice of the United States since 1888, having been appointed by President Cleveland. During his incumbency of the office he has been called upon to pass judgment upon many of the most important cases that have ever come before the supreme court in the history of the nation, legal tangles that grew out of the expansion of the nation following the war with Spain.

Justice Fuller was born in Augusta, Me., February 11, 1833. After his graduation at Bowdoin college, in 1853, he formed a law partnership in his native town, and also engaged in newspaper work at the same time, being associate editor of The Age, a democratic paper there. In 1856 he sought a new field in the middle west, and settled in Chicago, where he opened a law office. From that time until the date of his appointment to the supreme bench he figured to a considerable extent in Illinois politics. He was a member of the Illinois state constitutional convention in 1862; was elected to the state legislature, and a delegate to the democratic national conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880.

In Washington Justice Fuller has been a prominent figure in social life, and has been extremely popular with all classes of officialdom. He is a great admirer of President Roosevelt, and his desire to remain in office long enough to entitle him to administer the oath of office to the president on the 4th of next March is the result of the friendship of the two men.

OUR FIGHTING MEN.

GEN. AINSWORTH REPORTS ON CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

Total Strength of Regular Force Given as 72,817 Men and Officers—Discipline of West Point Cadets Very Good.

The annual report of Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, military secretary of the army, the first issued from his office since its creation by congress at its last session, gives the total strength of the army at the close of the last fiscal year at 3,871 officers and 68,946 enlisted men.

The loss of officers from death, dismissal, retirement and other causes was 150. The number of enlisted men lost by death was 456.

A reduction in the number of malarial fever cases at West Point is attributed to an attack made on the mosquitoes.

Speaking of the discipline of the cadets, the report says it is believed the close observance of the regulations governing the treatment of fourth-class men is due as much to an increasing disposition to yield ready obedience to authority as to the fear of the results of disobedience.

The average cost of maintaining cadets was stated to be 64.3 cents, as against 53.9 cents the previous year.

"This increase in cost," the report recites, "was partly due to the unusually high prices of all food supplies, and partly to the maintenance of an extra table during the active athletic season, and to the visits of instruction made by the classes during the year."

Of the 27,380 recruits enlisted during the last fiscal year, 3,662 were foreign born. Complaints as to the number of unsatisfactory recruits are said to have been unusually numerous.

Speaking of the militia, it is said satisfactory progress has been made toward bringing the organized militia respecting armament, equipment and discipline, up to the standard of the regular army.

A total of 6,906 officers and 83,102 enlisted men of the militia organizations were present at the inspections.

Referring to the act of congress providing for a roster of officers and enlisted men of the union and confederate armies, the report says the responses of the governors addressed inviting their coopeartion have been such as to assure the department that they fully appreciate the importance of the work and will cooperate heartily with the department in its efforts to give to the confederate soldier the place due him in the proposed compilation.

MISSION GIFTS FALL OFF.

American Board's Receipts for Year Were $22,737 Less Than Its Expenditures.

The fiscal year of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions has closed, and the treasurer's statement shows that receipts have fallen $22,737 behind expenditures, the sum named being the debt of the board for August 31, 1904.

The total receipts of the board for the year just closed were $725,315, as against $739,316 in the previous year. From only two sources of income do the year's figures show an advance over last year.

Receipts from women's boards are $14,571 ahead and the interest account shows a gain of $1,552.

From churches and individuals receipts were $1,483 behind last year's.

Sunday schools and young people's societies showed a falling off of $1,601. Special gifts were $5,973 behind the figures for last year, and receipts from legacies were $21,965 behind.

It is but fair to note that gifts from the living, taking all sources together, were several thousand dollars ahead of last year, and if the legacies had been equal in amount to last year the board would be practically out of debt.

OFFERS $5 FOR EACH BABY

Unique Prize to Be Given by British Mayor with View to Halting Infant Mortality.

Among the hundreds of mayors who have been elected in England recently, there is one who has attracted considerable attention by a singular offer. The mayor of Huddersfield, in returning thanks for his election, said his desire was especially to have babies in his community.

He declared he would give the parents of every baby born in his native place, Longwood, during his year in office, a promissory note for five dollars, to be paid when the baby reached the age of one year, together with a card bearing simple, homely directions for the welfare of the child. He hoped that the offer would arouse in a certain measure attention to the question of infant mortality, upon which the public conscience now is well-nigh dead.

CHINESE LADY'S VIEW

DR. YAMEI KIN SPEAKS ON PRESENT WAR IN THE EAST.

Says Japan Has Much to Learn from Her People—First Chinese Woman to Graduate from American School of Medicine.

Quite as oriental as her costume was the speech given before the League of Political Education in the Berkeley Lyceum in New York city the other morning by Dr. Yamei Kin, the first Chinese woman graduated from a school of medicine in this country.

Her subject was "A Chinese Woman's View of the Present War in the East," which she delivered in pure English without a trace of accent. Though she declared that her sympathies were with Japan, her loyalty to the mother country appeared in her judgment of the Japs. Her gentle manner, assisted by the soft yet decisive tones of her voice, created a Chinese atmosphere that her audience seemed pleased to acknowledge and honor by the warmth of their applause. Speaking of the motives of the present war, Dr. Yamei Kin said:

"The Japanese will tell you that they entered this war from purely altruistic motives, and I honestly believe some of them think it. They say it is for the good of Asia to keep out the western peoples, for Japan resents any western spirit. But I know their faults, and I can see back of this fighting the same selfish motives that bring on the war with China. Japan has a large fighting class, the Samurai, who depend upon warfare for their living, and to keep them from rebellion in their own land, as well as to strengthen the loyalty to their country and make the nation more of a unit the government is glad to see them fighting with Russia.

"But I doubt when the war is over, when Japan has weakened her military strength and expended her energy, whether the European nations will allow her to keep what she has gained through bloodshed and by glorious victories.

"Then will be the time when her old friend China will come to her assistance, and after having taught her higher ethics, and the better principles of religion, she will have yet another lesson to instruct her in, and that is honorable commercialism.

"China is the backbone of the Asiatic countries. And her strength lies in her great middle class, from which her aristocrats are taken. She is superior to European countries in that she is not burdened with a degenerate body of aristocracy. The strength of the English and with you Americans lies in your large middle class, with the artisans. You Americans have no aristocrats, but within the last few years you have developed a body of plutocrats.

"You great western people, what are you trying to do? Because you are so successful do you think that by your great strength you can cast us all in your mould. Where you have started you have only given us your vices. Can't you give us something better?"

WORKED ON ROAD 41 YEARS

Maryland Man Began Railroading Before Locomotives Were Introduced in His State.

Christian Smith, whose death at his home in Washington county, Md., is reported, had the distinction of having been connected with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad continuously for 41 years. Back in 1832, at the age of 20 years, he engaged service with the Baltimore & Ohio as teamster to drive its trains, then propelled by horse power, between Plane No. 4 and Frederick, Md., a distance of 15 miles. The team consisted of three horses, driven tandem. As the burden cars became heavier he was given four horses, arranged in pairs, and later six horses were required. By a series of inclined planes the grades were overcome. From driver Mr. Smith became a brakeman, and when the railroad adopted the steam engine to supplant horses he was promoted to fireman on the Andrew Jackson, and later was placed in charge as engineman of John Quincy Adams. He was division supervisor of engines when he quit the service of the Baltimore & Ohio in 1873 and returned to the peaceful occupation of his boyhood days on a farm.

Discover Ancient Globe.

In the attic of a farmhouse at Rilingen, Switzerland, a globe has been found which was constructed by the celebrated astronomer, William Janson Blien, a collaborator of Tycho Brake. This globe, which is about 20 inches in diameter, was made in 1600, as is proved by its date and the inscription on it. Geographers and those who study the history of geography must regard the relic reverently.

Condition vs. Theory.

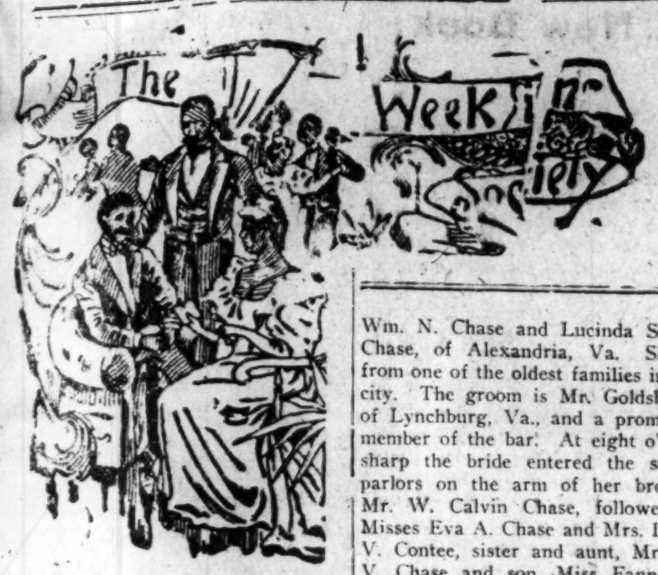
That woman who declared she did not want a conditional divorce from a man who beat her once a week may serve to show the attitude of a person when in a condition rather than a theory that confronts him or her.

Cooks Are Necessary.

The Pittsburg educator tells us cooks are paid more than teachers. Oh, well, says the New York Telegram, one must eat, while, on the other hand, at any rate a man can make his mark to a contract involving millions.

Should Be Indicted.

Eminent specialists are going to investigate the pneumonia germ in hospitals during the winter. We have confidence that they will find enough evidence to recommend that it be handed the grand jury.



Prof. J. T. Layton has been elected grand master of the Masons.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Jackson returned to the city from New York this week.

Mrs. S. M. Lewis and her sister, Miss J. M. Cropper, spent the Christmas holidays with their sister, Miss Amanda Cropper, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. C. Schader, of 2042 E street northwest, will receive her friends on Sunday from two o'clock to eight p.m. She will be assisted by Mrs. W. P. Mitchell and Mrs. Townsend.

Mrs. Bertha Watson, of 2025 L street, N. W., and her youngest son, Master Arthur, are spending the holidays with her cousin, Mrs. Kingston, at Plainfield, New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lee, of 2117 Vermont avenue northwest, gave a reception at their residence Monday evening. Among those present were Miss Effie M. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Cage, Mr. and Mrs. Braxton, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Sumby, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Alice Anderson, Mrs. Florence Tasco, of New York, Miss Hattie Hansborough and others. The table was beautifully decorated and the viands were delicious.

Dr. W. Bruce Evens, principal of the Armstrong Manual Training School, was presented with a handsome gold watch chain last week by the teachers of his department. It was artistically designed. It was made by the well known and popular jeweler, Mr. Voight. Dr. Evens is very popular among his teachers and pupils and he has done much to bring his school up to a standard of perfection.

Miss Jennie B. Browne, of 211 Four-and-a-half street southwest, gave an entertainment on Monday evening, December 26, in honor of Miss Mamie E. Lynch of Baltimore. The guests were highly delighted with the entertainment. Mrs. Browne is one of the leading citizens of Southwest Washington. She made an extended trip through Europe in June and July, 1900, and knows how to entertain her friends. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Walters, Dr. J. A. Boyd, Dr. W. L. Tignor, Mr. B. F. Morrison, Miss Grace Peoples, Miss S. Johnson, Misses Irene and Helen Parker, W. B. Reaves, Mr. and Mrs. Sims, Mr. George Smallwood, Mrs. Foreman, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Jones, Mr. M. W. Boyd, Mr. Featherstone, Mr. Joseph Lewis. Mr. Smallwood recited several timely pieces, and Mr. Lewis played several musical selections.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bell E. Nelson, 2206 14th street, N. W., presented a scene of gaiety on last Wednesday evening. The occasion was a reception by Mesdames Bell E. Nelson, Lucy Pollen and Phillis Scott to Captain and Mrs. M. B. Stidd, of Charlotte, N. C., and Miss Julia Williams, of Mount Holly, N. J. The reception parlors were most beautifully decorated and in the alcove were flowers of commanding height. The reception parties were handsomely gowned.

Mrs. Nelson wore taffeta accordion silk; Mrs. Lucy Pattea, black lace over white taffeta; Mrs. Phillas Scott, white muslin; Mrs. Julia Williams, gray muslin; Mrs. Belle Stillet, black muslin over taffeta. Among those present were Miss Bertha Thomas, Messrs. George and A. E. Robinson, Mr. O. T. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Wash. Robinson, Mrs. Anna Moody, Miss May Ross, Mrs. Mary Davis, Mrs. C. L. Johnson, Miss Susie Barks, Misses Bailey, Miss Carpenter and others.

Master Ernest T. Nelson entertained the children of Captain Stillt just before a reception to their father and mother. It was a brilliant affair for the little ones.

CHASE—GOLDSBERRY.

The marriage of Miss Lucinda Seaton Chase, sister of Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Misses Eva A., Fannie C., Ida R., and Mrs. Ella V. Chase Williams, was married last Wednesday evening at eight o'clock to Mr. Nathaniel T. Goldsberry, a member of the bar of Lynchburg, Va. Miss Chase is the daughter of the late Wm. N. Chase and Lucinda Seaton Chase, of Alexandria, Va. She is from one of the oldest families in this city. The groom is Mr. Goldsberry, of Lynchburg, Va., and a prominent member of the bar. At eight o'clock sharp the bride entered the saloon parlors on the arm of her brother, Mr. W. Calvin Chase, followed by Misses Eva A. Chase and Mrs. Laura V. Contee, sister and aunt, Mrs. A. V. Chase and son, Miss Fannie C. Chase and Miss Emma F. G. Merritt, a companion and friend of the bride, Miss Ida R. Chase and Miss Alice Jackson, and took positions in front of the large alcove, the bride standing under a wedding bell made and presented by Mrs. M. F. Clair, wife of Rev. Clair. During the entrance of the bridal party Miss Beatrice Lucinda Chase, niece of the bride, played very sweetly Mendelssohn's wedding march. The groom met the bride, after which the bride and groom took their positions in front of Rev. F. J. Grimkie, pastor of the 15th Street Presbyterian Church, who performed the ceremonies. The bride was married in a ring presented by the groom, with the following initials engraved in it: "R. T. G. to L. S. C., 1904."

Miss Chase was beautifully dressed in crepe de chine and real lace, with demi train and carried in her hand a beautiful ivory back prayer book. Among those who stood with the bridal party were: Mr. Charles R. Douglass and wife, Miss Mattie A. Bowen, Miss Ollie Contee, Miss Alice Jackson. Among some of the guests present were: Register J. W. Lyons and wife, Mrs. A. M. Curtis, Mr. and Miss Brooks, Miss Katie Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bundy, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Colbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Merreweather, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters, Miss Emma McGinnis, Mrs. Geo. H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew F. Hilyer, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Evens, Recorder J. C. Dancy, Hon. John P. Green and wife, Judge E. M. Hewlett, Miss Hattie Chase, Mrs. B. Chase, Miss Higgins, Miss Laura F. Dysor, Mr. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cook, Miss Florence M. Williams, Miss Georgia Savoy, Mrs. Savoy, Dr. Cartozo, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stewart, Prof. L. M. Henshaw and wife, Mrs. Charles Payne, Mr. John Francis Wilkinson, Miss Maria James, Miss Liggins, Mrs. M. A. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Morris, Miss Ella A. Lee, Rev. Wm. V. Tunnell, Miss Blanch B. Wilson, Miss Ella E. Perry, Mr. Geo. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Clark, Miss Louise Coleman, Sadie Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dabney, Miss Katie Moton, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walker, Miss Dora E. Smith, Mr. P. D. Brooks and sister, Miss Buela E. Syphax, Miss E. V. George, Mrs. S. L. Drew, Rev. Drew, Mrs. Lulu Mitchell and daughter, Mary Mitchell, Miss E. F. Shinn, Mrs. Grace Shinn Cummings, Misses M. I. and C. P. Price, Mr. George Coleman, Mr. P. Penick, Miss Mary Wheller and many others. The guests were gorgeously gowned.

It was one of the prettiest weddings that has ever taken place in this city. A full list of the presents will appear in THE BEE next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldsberry left on the ten o'clock train for Lynchburg, Va., where they will be after January 15, 1905.

MR. TERRELL SPEAKS.

Justice Robert H. Terrell will address the Odd-Fellows Lyceum Sunday January 1st at 3 P. M. Mr. Terrel's subject is: "The Negro in America from 1620 to 1904." The Amphion Glee Club will render the music.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All social clubs in the city, beneficial organizations and societies of every description are requested to send in their social, local and all other news matter by Wednesday of each week. All society matter, personals, etc., must be sent to the society editor of THE BEE.

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AGENTS WANTED, both sexes, to sell our Scott's Magic Hair Straightener and Grower, and Scott's Face Bleach and Beautifier. Beats anything of their kind. Sells for 30 cents each. Every woman and man will buy when shown a package. Over 100 per cent. profit for agents. You can easily make clear $5.00 a day.

We also furnish and beautify your homes without any cost to you. Write today for particulars.

Address

SCOTT REMEDY CO.,
Box 570. Louisville, Ky.

YELLOW ROBE OF MANDARIN

Gift of Emperor of China Placed on Exhibition at Kansas City Library.

Those who entered the museum of the public library at Kansas City the other day were attracted to a long yellow silk robe in one of the cases. The robe is not only beautiful and immensely valuable in itself, but has a history.

It is loaned to the board of education by D. R. Macintnosh, of that city, and was presented to Dr. L. M. Ross, an uncle of Mr. Macintosh, by the emperor of China about the year 1860. Dr. Ross was a Scotchman, and was employed at the Chinese court as a physician. The sister of the emperor was taken very ill, and after others had given her up, she was placed in the hands of Dr. Ross for treatment.

He succeeded in restoring her health, and as a reward, the emperor presented him with the robe, which is that of a mandarin of the rank of pink and blue buttons. Accompanying the robe was a short document in Chinese giving Dr. Ross the power of taking the life of any ordinary Chinaman without being held responsible.

At the time the present was made the Chinese court was in a state of rejoicing over some victory, which fact accounts for the black crepe on the right sleeve of the robe. In China black stands for rejoicing and white for mourning.

The robe is made of silk and trimmed with gold braid and secured about the body by two rows of buttons of solid gold. The design of the dragon is worked in the robe in gold threads by hand.

KNOWS ALL ABOUT NOAH.

Archaeologist Tells of Wonderful Discoveries Recently Made in Egypt.

M. V. Millard, archaeologist and distinguished excavator along the Nile, who was recently at Indianapolis, declared that he had discovered the place where Noah built the ark. Millard for a year past was engaged in excavations at various places on the Nile, especially at Gizeh, in the neighborhood of the great pyramid of Cheops.

"I have discovered during the last three years," he said, "just where Noah lived, where the ark was built and that Noah built the great pyramid of Khufu, known as the pyramid of Gizeh. Noah was the greatest king this world has ever seen. He was the greatest of the Egyptian Pharaohs, not excepting Rameses the Great.

"Noah was a millionaire. The biblical account of the flood gives no clew as to where Noah lived or where his ship carpenters were at work for 120 years constructing the ark. Noah was 600 years old when the flood came. He must have been a millionaire and a man of great authority. He built the ark at his own expense. Such a boat in these times would cost more than half a million dollars.

"Noah built the great pyramid during the earlier part of the fourth Egyptian dynasty and not more than 1,200 years after God had expelled Adam and Eve from the garden of Eden."

FOR UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

Advocates to Hold Congress Next Year — Representatives from Many Lands to Attend.

Early in 1905 a congress made up of advocates of the new universal language known as "Esperanto" will be held, presided over by the inventor of the system, M. Zavrenhoff.

Members from France, Italy, Austria, Germany and England will attend, besides Belgium and Switzerland, where the language is said to have made the greatest progress.

According to its inventor, the work of the congress will be devoted to fresh improvements in "Esperanto," all with an idea of making it briefer and cutting off every superfluous letter from every word.

For the moment the question of the spread of Esperanto is not pressing, since Zavrenhoff claims it has made great progress everywhere in Europe.

The philologists of the United States have not shown much interest in it.

Esperanto is being used here and there on the continennt; two "learned societies" in the Balkan states have, Zavrenhoff says, held their proceedings in it, which have been printed as curiosities.

NOT TO SLEEP FOR MONTH

Man Who Says He Has Not Slept in Ten Years Wagers He Will Remain Awake for 31 Days.

Albert Herpin, of Trenton, N. J., who says he has not slept a wink in ten years, will undertake to prove himself the sleepless wonder and at the same time win a bet of $10,000 made by a Chicago specialist that he cannot keep awake 31 days.

The test is to commence in this city February 28 next. The money has been put up by R. C. Corbin, of Chicago, and four physicians will "sit up" with Herpin for the purpose of making sure that he does not steal a nap.

Herpin's wakefulness dates back ten years, to the time when his wife died. His nerves were affected so that he could not sleep and he kept awake so long that he could not get the habit of sleeping again.

Governor-Elect Is Rich.

Frank W. Higgins, the newly-elected governor of New York, owns half of the town of Olean, in which he lives. He owns oil wells in Pennsylvania, timber lands in Wisconsin, iron mines of the Mesaba range, and owns a number of steamers that ply along the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes.

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Fine wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

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The New Drug Store

1904 L Street, N.W.,

All drugs strictly first class. Every thing found in an uptodate drug store can be had in this store. Prescriptions a speciality.

J. W. MORSE-PROP.

Steals Team in His Sleep.

G. W. Ivy, a well-to-do Alabama farmer, came to Birmingham the other day and sold a quantity of cotton, intending to buy a horse and buggy with part of the proceeds. The next morning early he found himself driving a strange horse in a strange buggy six miles from here. Finding that all his money was still in his pocket and not recognizing the team or remembering anything about it, he gave himself up to the chief of police. Ivy was arrested and sent back to Birmingham on a charge of grand larceny. The team proved to that of another farmer who was also here Saturday. Ivy says he has been a somnambulist all his life and as a boy performed some wonderful feats during his sleep. He can account for his action in no other manner.

Was Found Dead.

A new variety of the rock-the-boat and didn't-know-it-was-loaded fool has just been found (dead) in Minnesota. He was walking over a field where a battery of artillery had been shooting and found a shell, which he tried to take apart with a monkey wrench.

HURT BY LACK OF SLEEP.

Unique Suit for $10,000 and Attempt to Break Lease of Fashionable House Bring Out Queer Story.

The suit of a young married pair against the proprietor to break the lease of a handsome house in Paris has developed a novel bit of evidence, in which a fashionable dressmaker posed practically as a medical expert.

M. and Mme. Durand entered the house after their honeymoon, only to find sleep impossible after four o'clock in the morning, when a score of hungry horses in an adjoining building caused a fearful row while awaiting breakfast. Ten thousand dollars damages are also demanded.

To prove the effect of loss of sleep on her nervous system Mme. Durand's dressmaker submitted the following measurements Before taking the house: Waist, 59 centimeters, after 55; hips before 105, after 91; bust, before 97 after 89. The court refused to decide whether noise or matrimony was responsible for the change in the measurements and the young couple lost their case.

Notice

We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have opened a first-class Drug Store at the Cor. of First and F Sts., S. W., where an always be found a complete stock of Drugs Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Candies Cigars, Tobacco, etc., at the lowest prices.

Prescriptions carefully compounded by Registered pharmacists.

Pure drugs and fresh supplies is our motto We keep on hand a little of everything Postage stamps, all you desire.

LIBERTY PHARMACY.
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Karl Xander,

IMPORTER,
Rectifier and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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YES

We will lend you from $10.00 to $300.00 on your furniture, piano, &c., and arrange the loan in as easy monthly payments as you desire. Come to us for we deduct nothing and charge the least. If you have a loan elsewhere we will pay it off and advance you more money. Strictly confidential private offices.

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ADVANCE OF TEXAS

"LONE STAR STATE" BECOMING A BIG PRODUCER.

Coming to the Front in Agriculture According to Latest Crop Statistics—Also Among Foremost in Live Stock.

Houston.—"If anyone thinks that Texas is not a great state and getting greater, he should read the new crop statistics gathered by the department of agriculture," said Oswald Wilson, state statistical agent of the department.

"The preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics, on the crop yields for the year 1904, give to Texas 22.6 bushels of corn per acre. With the acreage planted last spring, this gives a crop of 136,700,000 bushels of corn. Few people appreciate or understand that Texas is a great grain state.

"Texas is only 25,000 acres behind Missouri. The corn crop of Texas this year is only 6,000,000 bushels less than Kansas, and only 22,000,000 bushels less than Missouri. In the total value of her corn crop Texas ranks third in all the states of the union.

"This report also shows in the farmers' hands 7,500,000 bushels of last year's corn crop.

"Hay shows an average yield per acre of 1.77 tons, which would make about 720,000 tons of hay.

"Rice averages 35.5 bushels per acre, and with 234,200 acres, gives 8,214,100 bushels for the year 1904.

"In Irish potatoes there was an increase in acreage of 18 per cent. The average yield per acre is 77 bushels, which gives 2,324,000 bushels, an increase of 553,000 bushels over last year.

The tobacco crop is given at 500 pounds per acre, which compares very favorably with the best states in the union.

"No wonder that the Texas farmers are happy and prosperous. With a grain crop nearly equal to any of the great grain state, and with more live stock than any state, our cotton crop is a great surprise. Our grain crops this year amount to $100,000,000. Texas this year produced nearly one-nineteenth of the total corn crop, and yet what a small part of the corn area of the land that will grow corn is in cultivation. The time is not far distant when Texas will lead in corn as she does in cotton.

"Last January Texas had a little more than one-twentieth of all the hogs in the United States. With the increase in corn production more hogs will come. There is a demand for all that can be grown in Texas. We should have one-tenth of all the hogs. We have the corn and market for them."

LION IS A TENDER NURSE.

Huge Animal of Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago Tenderly Cares for Blind Companion.

Chicago.—Prince isn't a man; if he was he would measure to the world's definition of a hero. Prince is a lion, the largest in the Lincoln park zoo, but it isn't his strength or ferocity that has won the worship of every man about the animal cage. It is his tenderness that has warmed the heart of every keeper. There are three lions in the cage. Prince is the male lion. The Princess and Nellie are the two female lions. It had always been supposed that the affection of Prince was divided. He loved The Princess and he loved Nellie. But that was before misfortune befell the latter.

When Nellie was captured, a cub, in her native lair, she was as sleek as a housebred kitten and as fat as a butter ball. She was free of limb and feared neither man nor beast. She was the lioness at her best. She came across the ocean and found herself imprisoned behind the bars of the Lincoln park zoo. She fretted and was bad and then became accustomed to her surroundings and gave her keepers no more trouble. She fought with The Princess and with Prince when she felt so inclined and was happy. And then misfortune came.

Something dimmed her eye. First it was the left, but it gradually crept to the right and it was difficult for her to see out of either. But the trouble became more serious, and then came the day when Nellie could no longer see. Prince was aware of it. There is nothing to indicate that Prince struggled with himself.

One day Cy De Vry saw Prince leading Nellie, now blind, about the cage. The teeth of the male touched the ear of the female. It was a tender touch and Nellie felt no pain. Another day the head keeper saw the male lion pushing the water trough to the very feet of his blind companion. Again was there an uproar when the meat was tossed to the animals. Prince fought The Princess until he held two portions of the meat between his teeth. He gave one to Nellie, the blind lioness.

Falling Off in Marriages.

Chicago.—The matrimonial bee buzzed with less vigor in Cook county, Ill., during the year ended December 1 than for several years previous. In his annual report, Clerk Morris Salmonson, of the marriage license bureau, shows that there has been a decrease of 795 in the number of marriage licenses issued. From December 1, 1902, until December 1, 1903, the number of licenses reached 22,052, while during the last year the number fell to 21,257.

One High Old Time Gone.

The senate has paid $300 for a new clock to replace the one that for so many years has hung far up over the vice president's desk and will hang it lower down for the benefit of elderly eyes. This does not mean, however, that there never will be another high old time in the senate.

FURY OF OIL TANK FIRES

Danger of Permitting Storage Reservoirs In or Near Cities Is Shown.

Chicago.—Fire underwriters throughout the country are laying much stress on the danger of permitting oil storage tanks to be located in or near a city. They declare that such tanks are a serious menace to life and property and must necessarily affect insurance rates unfavorably.

At Indianapolis a citizens' association is trying to compel the removal of oil tanks beyond the city limits, and a similar movement is on foot in other cities.

It has been proved that the tanks attract lightning as was the case at Findlay, O., not long ago, when a bolt struck

EXPLODING OIL TANKS.
Seen at the Time of the Great Fire at Findlay, O.

a 1,200-barrel tank, causing an explosion which spread the fire to three other huge tanks, thus unloosing a sea of burning oil, and causing an immense amount of damage.

In the fire at Findlay the great tanks furnished almost unlimited food for the flames, says a special to the Journal here. A billow of dense smoke rose from the roaring caldron 1,000 feet straight in the air. It spread as it rose until it hung like an immense balloon black as midnight in the center, but reddened about the edge and at the bottom with the flames that leaped hundreds of feet in the air. The spectacle was majestic in its awful superiority to anything that man could do.

For an hour the pillar of fire hung over the burning tanks, then the wind rose slightly and the great billows of smoke and flame were swung away and gradually floated with the wind. For a score of miles the dense cloud hung together so that people miles away could read in it as it passed overhead the story of wholesale oil destruction.

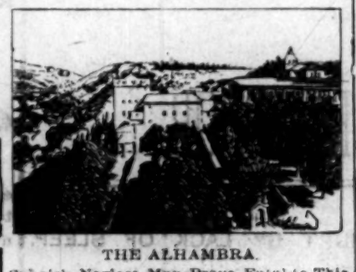
To prevent the fire spreading as the burning oil ran out of the tanks the workmen, with horses and plows and with shovels, threw up an embankment about the oil buildings, much like an immense circus ring, so that the oil was held in a pool inside the embankment, and the buildings were saved.

THE ALHAMBRA IN DANGER

Beautiful and Historic Spanish Structure May Collapse at Any Time.

Granada, Spain.—It was no mere alarmist report which was sent out from this country a few days ago regarding the condition of the world-famous Alhambra. The cracks which have appeared in the walls are serious, and it will not be surprising if the historic building is overtaken by the same fate which befell the Campanile at Venice. It might easily be saved by prompt action on the part of the Spanish government, but there is little hope that such action will be taken.

Officialdom for years has neglected the Alhambra in a fashion which would have outraged Washington Irving, and the present condition of the wonderful monument of Moorish elegance and grandeur is merely the natural result. For several centuries the greed and indifference of successive Spanish governors permitted the wonderful pile to be pillaged and defaced. The superb entrance arch, called by the Moors the "gate of the law," with its impressive inscription in Arabic, "There is no conqueror but God," was irreparably muti-



THE ALHAMBRA.
Spanish Neglect May Prove Fatal to This Beautiful Structure.

lated to make way for a wooden image of the virgin.

In 1812 the French under Sebastini blew up eight of the towers, and other buildings narrowly escaped a similar fate. In 1821 the ancient pile was shattered by an earthquake. That so much of it has survived so many vicissitudes is striking evidence of the consummate mastery with which the old Moorish builders combined grace with strength. Enough of its original lavish splendor is still to be seen to make it easily understood whence arose the popular belief that its great founder, Ibn-l-ahmar, dealt in magic. It was not until 1862 that the work of restoring the Alhambra to something like its original condition was seriously begun, but the progress made has been small owing to lack of funds. Spain has few millionaires of her own and the work is not of a character that appeals to the practical-minded American variety. There is little hope of official action.

GIANT GUARD FOR ALEXIS.

Extraordinary Precautions to Preserve Tiny Russian Heir from Assassins and Kidnapers.

St. Petersburg.—The infant Czarevitch Alexis is so carefully guarded from kidnapers and assassins as the czar himself. Whenever his English nurse takes the infant into the gardens of the palace of Tsarksoe Selo she is followed by a gigantic Cossack, named Zimin, whose office it is to protect the child from kidnaping by revolutionaries.

Once a day the czarina accompanies the nurse, or walks behind conversing with Zimin, whose fierce features are said not to relax even under the imperial smile.

Zimin is intensely suspicious, and a few days ago stopped M. Zinovioff, a high official of the ministry for internal affairs, and asked him what he meant by coming so near the nurse.

The baby is usually completely hidden from view by a mass of white furs. Until a few days ago nine out of ten palace officials had never seen his face.

A French cook, M. Robert, however, humbly petitioned the czarina for permission to see the heir, and next morning all the servants were allowed to file through the nursery where Alexis lay, and inspect their future ruler.

Tsarksoe Selo, like Peterhof, has been turned upside down for the benefit of the heir. The notoriously defective heating arrangements of the new palace are being remedied. A new nursery has been set apart for the children, and an old reception room turned into a playroom, in which are lockers containing hundreds of toys.

CHASED BY WHITE WHALE.

Two Fishermen Escape Monster Only by Rowing Into Shallow Water.

New York.—Spouting and thrashing the water with his big tail, the monster white whale, which has been sporting off the north shore from Lynn to Rockport for two weeks, gave two Beverley fishermen a chase.

Friday Capt. John Haskell, who commands the steam yacht Aurora, owned by Dudley L. Pickman, a Beverly summer colonist, was out fishing when the whale came up near him. The whale spouted and acted ugly, so that Capt. Haskell, experienced as he is, began to glance shoreward and figure on the distance to the beach.

The whale began to hit up his speed, and Capt. Haskell began to bend to the oar. Hoping to stop the fish, Capt. Haskell threw one of his extra oars overboard, and then bent down again. He did not watch to see whether the fish swallowed the timber or not, but pulled hard for the shallow water and was soon out of danger.

Former Alderman Fred W. Trowt, of Beverly Farms, also had an experience with the monster which he does not care to repeat. He was out fishing off Pride's crossing when the whale suddenly appeared, headed directly for the tenderboat. The former alderman concluded that discretion was the better part of valor and began to hit up a fast stroke toward the beach. He also escaped the fish by running into shallow water, the whale being unable to follow him in.

The whale is a good-sized one, and Gloucester fishermen are talking of organizing a whaling party and hope to capture the white prize.

BATTLESHIPS ARE BEST.

Naval Statistics Show That Modern War Cruiser Need Not Fear Torpedo Boats.

Washington.—President Roosevelt, who closely follows the progress of the Russo-Japanese war, recently inquired of the navy department if there were any authenticated records of battleships having been destroyed by torpedoes launched from torpedo craft. The administration is strong for congress to authorize three battleships at the approaching session.

Opposition was made last year to the authorization of more battleships on the ground that they were too vulnerable to torpedo attack. In the report of Rear Admiral G. A. Converse, chief of the bureau of navigation, is the answer to the inquiry of the president. It looks bad for the torpedo craft side of the argument. It says:

"Although a hundred and more torpedo boats and destroyers have been actually engaged for five months against battleships which have been exposed to attack times without number, we have yet to learn authoritatively of a torpedo from a torpedo vessel causing the total loss of a single battleship. Those which have been sunk owed their destruction to submarine mines.

"To wage successful warfare with a naval force requires now, as it has required in all ages, a type of vessel which shall combine, in the most effective manner the qualities of offense, mobility, defense, endurance, self-maintenance. Such vessels are battleships, and they constitute the main strength and reliance of a navy."

Colorado's Peach Crop.

Owing to the exceptional rains the past season the Colorado peach crop is larger than ever. The Ashenfelter ranch, Montrose, alone has shipped over 30,000 boxes this season, 2,560 boxes having been packed on the ranch in one day.

Record Broken.

Chicago's post office clerks broke all records by handling 1,407,100 first-class letters the other day. This is the largest number of letters ever received, stamped and delivered in one day since the postal service was established in that city.

PEAT AS NEW FUEL.

CHICAGO CONCERN READY TO MANUFACTURE IT.

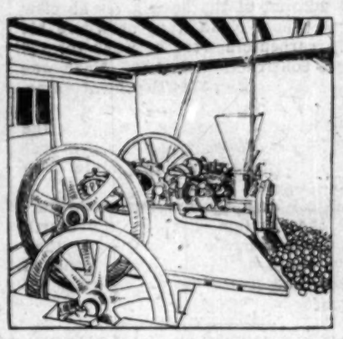
Say They Will Sell It for What It Is Worth and Not What It Costs —Has Advantage Over Coal.

Chicago.—To the average mind the word "peat" suggests the crude huts of St. Patrick's land of bog, or Holland peasants trudging along green meadows in heavy wooden shoes. But Yankee ingenuity has dragged it from those ancient settings into the strong light of modern industrial utility, to act as guide to the commoh people, to lead them, in fact, from the coal barons Egypt into a promised land, which shall be smokeless, sootless, sulphurless and cinderless. Yankee ingenuity has found a way to manufacture excellent coal out of Yankee peat, the new process being made practicable by certain patented machinery invented by a Chicago man, J. Campbell Morrison by name.

But whether the common people will be benefited financially thereby to any material extent is an open question, since the new process is owned by a corporation, and corporations are heartless things. The process is already so demonstrated success to the point that this new manufactured peat coal is being made every day in Chicago, and when put to use as a steam riser or for domestic fuel it answers all the requirements of the most perfect and economical sort of fuel. It has as great heat value as anthracite; it will burn as long, and it is a conspicuously good fuel in that it is actually smokeless.

Like all good things with a commercial value, however, the science of making coal out of waste prairie lands and marsh ground is not to be pushed as a philanthropy to give the people a rebate on their winter's coal bills, or to clean our city skies, although both may follow as incidental advantages. This new application of science to the creation of wealth was no sooner perfected than it was grabbed up by business men, who were quick to see wealth in it for themselves. These have formed a corporation, to become in the peat fuel industry just what Divine Right Baer and his fellow monopolists are in the anthracite trade. In short, the peat fuel business is to become a monopoly as big as any other in the fuel field, those who are behind the new business declare, with calm confidence, and instead of one set of barons providing an antidote for the other, the people may be oppressed by both.

The new method is an original one, and simple, as all great things are sim-



MONSTER PEAT PRESS.
A Twenty-Five Ton Machine Now Operating in Chicago.

ple. The ground is dug by machinery, conveyed by bucket chain to the plant, where it is dried in centrifugal machines, that whirl at the rate of 750 revolutions a minute, and automatically feed wet peat and discharge dried peat at the rate of 500 pounds every three minutes. The dried stuff is then chopped and conducted through a rotary drier and fed into a very powerful press, where under great pressure and with heat applied to the mold, it is pressed from soft, dry powder into a hard, dense block, much like coal. The peat is pressed through an open tube, instead of against a fixed resistance mold, and the only base is the movable base of other briquettes being pushed out ahead, which offer resistance by friction against the side of the mold. Yet that resistance gives a pressure of 30 tons to the square inch, and makes a briquette much more dense than could be secured by pressure in a fixed die. The surface is then seared, or glazed, to make it weatherproof.

And because this new plan has been worked out effectually and actually produces excellent smokeless coal, and will be able to furnish it in immense quantities at one dollar or less per ton, the people are to be asked to pay five dollars per ton for it, in order that trade may develop another giant monopoly and stockholders may wax fat on dividends.

But these peat makers seem to have the best of the argument, as the peat lands are all but worthless without their method, and the people need the fuel, and, as they say, "the people will have to come to us and pay whatever our fuel is worth in heat units—not respecting the cost to us of producing the fuel."

That they have the whip hand, and are aware of the fact, was made clear to a reporter who called upon the president of the corporation, Henry S. Bunting. The Illinois Peat Fuel company is the name under which the corporation operates.

Mr. Bunting made no attempt to conceal the fact that he was not philanthropically inclined. His candor on this point, in fact, was interesting from a psychological viewpoint, as he explained that the stockholders of his company had made him president, not with the idea of guarding the interests of the dear public, but "to make dividends for them." He proposed to fill his position with an eye singly and solely to that end.

A New Book

"The Scourging of a Race," and twenty-one of my addresses delivered on special occasions, which will be ready for distribution September 1, 1904. This work has been prepared at a cost of nearly $1,000, and at the request of some of the most eminent men of our race, from every section of the country. The price is $1.00; postage or express, 30 cents. The number of copies is limited.

In order that you may subscribe in advance, and send me the money either on September 1st, upon the delivery of the book, or with your order. If you send it with your order it will cost only One Dollar. This will be a *personal service* to me.

The following are the contents:

The Scourging of a Race.
Broadened Vision—The Need of Twentieth Century Christianity.
The Wheels of Providence.
The Coming of Shiloh.
A Throne of Glory.
Citizenship, Suffrage and the Negro.
Ruth, a Noble Type of True Womanhood.
The Divine—Humanity.
The Baptists and the Lutheran Reformation.
The Seven Seals.
Address to the Graduating Class of 1902, Virginia Theological Seminary and College.
Eulogy on Wm. J. Simmons, D. D., LL. D.
The Religious Status of the Negro.
National Perils.
The Character and Work of the Apostle Paul.
Robert G. Shaw.
The Religious and Secular Press Compared.
The Value of Baptist Principles to the American Government.
The Church as a Factor in the Race Problem.
The Divinity of the Church.
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AGED BELL FOUNDRY

LONDON HAS ONE THAT IS SEVERAL CENTURIES OLD.

Founded in 1570 It Is Still Turning Out Work for Cathedrals and Churches of the British Empire.

London.—This city has a bell foundry in Whitechapel road, founded in 1570, where the big bells are still made. A peal of eight bells for the Rochester cathedral was turned out a few days ago. Two are entirely new, the treble and second bell. Four, which were cast originally in 1635, 1663, 1695, and the fourth having no date, have been made over. Two of the old bells, cast in 1712 and 1834, have been retained. The industry calls for superior workmanship. To be a successful bell founder one requires not only to be a good musician and mechanician, but he must also be a practical metallurgist, and possess some of the qualifications of an architect. To be able to cast and tune a bell in consonance with others of the peal, one must have a precise musical ear, and as bell metal is a mixture of copper and tin (the latter being somewhat less than a fourth of the whole weight), it would be ruinous if the bellfounder were not an expert.

But the onerous duties of the bellfounder do not end there. He has to make the bell wheels and fittings, and in order to appreciate the strength of the belfry in which the bells are to be hung, he must have a good knowledge of architecture. And still further to insure success he must be a bell-ringer. All these attributes are to be found at the foundry whence the great bell of Westminster, the largest ever cast in London; the great bell of Montreal cathedral, the largest ever shipped; "Great Peter" of York Minster; "Great Tom" of Lincoln cathedral; the clock bells of St. Paul's (the hour bell ringing since 1709); "Bow Bells" of Cheapside, and a host of others, had their origin.

The industry is a most interesting one in all its branches. To begin with the casting of large bells, the shape of the bell is a vital factor. It is its soul. Although the shape has not changed perceptibly for hundreds of years, yet to the eye of the expert the advance of science can be seen. The first difficulty is to get the shape true. That done, the tone will be true.

To bring this about an iron mold is made and lined with loam, giving the exact shape of the outside of the bell

POURING THE METAL INTO A MOLD. It Is a More Delicate Operation Than Is Easily Apparent.

required. It is mathematically correct, and inside this mold or frame is built a core of brickwork with a lining of loam on the top. The core and lining is so manipulated that space is left for the exact thickness of the bell. The next step is to place the mold in a loam pit. The loam, which is in the vicinity of the furnace in which the metal is mixed and melted, must be absolutely dry. Wet or damp, an explosion will occur. The mold is then buried with the exception of the orifice to which the metal is drawn from the furnace. When the mold is full, a pool of molten metal is left on the top of the pit, so as to obviate the mischance of making an unsound head to the bell. A bell in cooling contracts and the greater thickness of the base draws the metal away from the upper part; hence the necessity for the pool of metal.

When the metal is cooled, the mold is taken from the pit and the extraneous parts cut off from the head. If necessary, it is then tuned. In the case of the Rochester peal, the bells were cast to act in unison with the old or tenor bell, which has been doing duty for some 80 years. If the new bell happens to be too sharp, it is placed on the tuning machine, head downward. This machine works in a circle and cuts metal from the inside of the bell. This process is continued until the correct note has been obtained. A bell can be sharpened only by cutting it down, but this is rarely resorted to.

Next comes the fitting of the tongue or clapper. This is a delicate operation. The staple is first forged, then the clapper and its stem are welded together, and the lot fitted in with mathematical precision. In the forge the steel frames are also made.

The bell is then fitted with a wheel and head stock. The wheels are made in two halves of English oak, and, as in other parts of the foundry, everything is English, a circumstance all the more remarkable when scarcely an Englishman is to be found in the surrounding district.

Church of Solid Coral.

A church of solid coral is a curiosity of the Isle of Mahe. This island, rising 3,000 feet, is the highest of the Seychelles group in the Indian ocean, and its buildings are all from square blocks hewn from massive coral and glistening like white marble.

WOMAN HAS BROWN BLOOD

Autopsy on Patient's Body Discloses Results Which Puzzle New York Doctors.

New York.—Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, the coroner's physician, while performing an autopsy on the body of a woman who died suddenly at the Presbyterian hospital the other day, found that the woman's blood was of a dark-brown, chocolate color instead of the ordinary color of human blood.

The hospital surgical staff, when the discovery was made, expressed much surprise over the matter, as did Dr. Solley, the pathologist, who was also present.

The person in whose body the brown blood was found was Mrs. Katherine O'Leary, who became suddenly ill while visiting a friend, Mrs. Mary Sheehan, and died an hour later at the hospital.

Mrs. O'Leary was hurriedly taken to the Presbyterian hospital, where the physicians were unable to diagnose her case, but finding her heart failing, they did everything in their power to save her. Dr. Solley, who is an authority on blood diseases, was present when the woman died.

Dr. O'Hanlon, who has performed several thousand autopsies in the hospitals of New York, was directed by Coroner Jackson to make the autopsy in this case. It was then the discovery was made of a color he had never seen before in a human being. Dr. Solley made microscopic examinations of the blood and found red corpuscles in the brown blood, but he was unable to learn much about the cause in the absence of a chemical analysis.

In speaking of the case, Dr. O'Hanlon said:

"I found a peculiar condition of the blood fluid throughout, and a dark chocolate color. All of the blood vessels were stained with this chocolate brown. The brain was anaemic and very pale. Upon cutting the lungs fluid emerging from them was of a dark brown color."

REIGN OF TERROR NEEDED

Bernard Shaw Creates Big Sensation by Savage Attack Upon Wealthy Idle of London.

London.—George Bernard Shaw, the socialist, playwright, novelist, economist and borough councillor, has delivered a speech in the heart of fashionable London, and has savagely attacked the wealthy idler class. In his arraignment, which has created a decided sensation, he said:

"The only remedy for social evils is the crude, simple one of equality. Some people argue that it is impossible for men to be equal, because they are neither mentally nor physically equal. Such people should not be argued with; they ought to be burned. That is the way to treat people who think that mental and physical equality is the same thing as legal, political and economical equality.

"We are too squeamish about killing. There is an immense number of people living in Mayfair who ought to be guillotined. There ought to be a board like the income tax commissioners before which the rich ought to be compelled to appear and prove that they have earned their incomes. If it can be proved that anybody takes money he doesn't earn he ought to be guillotined.

"The burglar frequently obtains his loot by as proper means as the people from whom he steals obtain their wealth. Moreover, the burglar is brave and clever. He possesses qualities which have made England famous. The thing to do is to establish a minimum income and compel everybody to work for it. That minimum income should be sufficient to make a man a decent member of society. Once that was established it would be right to regard as a criminal any man who proved he could not be a decent member of society. If anybody wanted an income above the fixed minimum there would be no harm in his having it, provided he worked therefor. A minimum income is the thing and I believe it will play a great part in the economic movement of the future."

CONSENT MAKES MARRIAGE

Preacher Inspired by a Breach of Promise Suit Delivers Sensational Sermon.

Quakertown, Pa.—A sermon which may have been inspired by the breach of promise suit of Miss Blanche Keck against Rev. Edgar J. Heilman, of the Wyndmoor Lutheran church, was preached by Rev. F. K. Fretz in St. John's Lutheran church. In part Pastor Fretz said:

"The tendency of the day is to treat engagement vows as frivolous and a joke. Let it be understood that, once a man and woman have pledged hand and heart, the abandonment of that pledge makes the transgressor, in the sight of God, a perjurer.

"Consent, and not ceremony, makes marriage. The promise of marriage is as binding as the 'I will,' and not once in 10,000 times is a man justified in breaking that promise. No one has a right to plead he had made a mistake. The specter of a broken heart lying in the church yard haunts many an otherwise happy home."

Founder of Red Cross.

Henri Dunant, now 76 years old and living near the lake of Constance, was the originator of the Red Cross movement. It is 45 years since he began his work and 40 since the international convention at Geneva. Dunant was first influenced by what he had read of Florence Nightingale's work in the Crimean war.

Not Literary Enough.

A Chicago man who could quote Plato and Schopenhauer committed suicide. He probably felt that this town was no place for him.

SWORD OF FREDERICK

EVIDENCE THAT WASHINGTON RECEIVED SUCH A PRESENT.

"From the Oldest General to the Greatest General in the World"—History of This Valuable Relic.

Washington.—The story that Frederick the Great sent George Washington a sword with the characteristic and epigrammatic message, "From the oldest general to the greatest general in the world," has been familiar from our earliest childhood. It is a plain narrative, as given by members of the Washington family, who alone have any knowledge, real or traditional, of the fact, says a writer in the Evening Star. The appraisers' list of the personal effects of Washington, made at Mount Vernon, May, 1800, contains this item: "Swords and blades, $12,000." Among these, which were chiefly presents, was the one sent by the king of Prussia. The personal effects of Washington were divided among the heirs, but a large proportion were left at Mount Vernon for Mrs. Washington, who was still living. Upon her death Justice Bushrod Washington took possession of the mansion, for he was his uncle's chief heir and the one to whom he intrusted his papers. Bushrod Washington lived 30 years at Mount Vernon, and bequeathed the estate and personal property, save an occasional gift, to his nephew, Col. John Augustine Washington, who also lived there 30 years. There was an immense accumulation of papers and relics—

PRESENTED BY FREDERICK. ("From the Oldest to the Greatest General of the World.")

among other souvenirs of interest was the sword of Frederick.

Maj. Lewis Washington, of Belle Air, Jefferson county, Va., visited his cousin at Mount Vernon in 1858. At this time he was the owner of two of the five swords willed by Gen. Washington to his nephews—one direct from his grandfather, William Augustine Washington; the other, that one which Justice Bushrod Washington received and had willed to his father, George Corbin Washington. Maj. Washington admired the elegant dress sword sent by the king and offered in exchange for it, being perfectly satisfied as to its authenticity, the Bushrod Washington sword. During his life this beautiful rapier was seen by many neighbors and friends at his home. Some years after his death his widow, Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington, sold it, with other valuable Washington relics, to the state of New York. These are now deposited in the library at Albany. In the catalogue will be seen: "No. 4, dress sword of Washington," which, through tthe courtesy of officials, I am permitted to reproduce. The sword acquired by Col. Washington in this exchange was sold a few years since by his son, Lawrence Washington, of Alexandria, to John H. Havermeyer, of New York, who presented it to Mount Vernon, being thus happily returned to its original abode.

When Col. John A. Washington disposed of the home of our first president to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union, he gave possession early in the year 1860.

He carefully packed his valuable papers in barrels, of which there were 12. He left them in the care of his friend, Mr. Upton Herbert, first superintendent of Mount Vernon, thinking, in the disturbed state of the country, they would be safer than at any other place. Col. Washington's sad death occurred in 1861, and these papers remained at Mount Vernon until Mr. Herbert left his office. In 1866 he removed them to Alexandria and stored them in an old bank building; this building in 1868 was burned and nearly all the papers and documents were destroyed.

Of documentary proof I have not found any, though the search is not yet complete. The archives of Germany may yield all we need.

One interesting item of circumstantial evidence came to me a few months ago. A German artist, vigorous and full of reminiscence, at the ripe age of 88, resented a reflection on Washington as a general and vaunted Frederick the Great. When told that old story was a myth, he replied with fine contempt: "Oh, yes, you say so in America, but I heard it at my mother's knee, and at her mother's. If false, who gave it to the mothers of Germany?"

Amazon Rubber.

The rubber exported from the Amazon river in the season of 1903-4 amounted to 67,314,116 pounds.

WORKS AS A LABORER

HEIR TO MILLIONS TOILS WITH MECHANICS.

Charles H. Long, Son of Late Coal King, an Ambitious Man—Has Mastered Steel Industry and Is a Practical Banker.

Philadelphia.—With a fortune in hand and a million in sight, Charles Hulbert Long, son of the late coal king, Albert B. Long, is working as a laborer at the Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia.

Out of the shop Mr. Long dresses looks, and is the cultured gentleman of fortune. In the foundry, where he does the heaviest manual labor, he works side by side with giants who must work or starve, and what they do he does, man for man their equal. None of Mr. Long's fellows in the foundry know of his wealth, of his social position, or of his future possibilities. His wealth is a bore to him; his social status is taken as a matter of course.

Mr. Long is only 23 years of age, but has mastered every detail of the steel industry even beyond the point that his work has taken him, and is also a practical banker. He served a full apprenticeship in the great steel mills at Lewistown, Pa., where he was born, and when his term of service in the mill was over he entered the Citizens' national bank as a clerk and made banking his special study, learning its details even to the mechanism of the safes. In every branch of the work he proved himself peculiarly apt. It was in the face of the strongest opposition from the officers of the bank that Mr. Long resigned and resumed his pastime of hard physical labor at the Baldwin locomotive works.

Covered from head to heels with soot and grease, Mr. Long quits his work with the 14,000 other employes of the Baldwins, and, falling into step with the great black army of the ironworkers that pours out of the acres of shops, walks to his apartments, where, showing consideration for others in the house, he "sheds" his overalls and blouse and "takes the worst off" in the laundry. Then in bathrobe and slippers he makes his way to his handsome suite of rooms, where he dresses for dinner.

Asked to explain why he does such hard, dirty work, Mr. Long revealed himself in two lines: "I like it; I may need it; it is decent; it pays."

His ambition in life is to be master mechanic of a great steel plant, and such he will be if he has to build the plant with his own money. He is paid $2.40 a day for the work he does now. This is less than he received at Lewistown, but he claims that the difference in pay is balanced by the fact that he is now learning more. He insists that he is not entitled to any more.

SARDINE SEASON ENDED.

Maine Factories Have Put Up About 900,000 Cases of Little Fishes During Past Six Months.

Eastport, Me.—The sardine canning business on the eastern Maine coast closed December 1, when the hundred big plants were locked up for six months.

In this city there are 18 sardine factories, and Eastport is known as the home of the American sardine, since it was here that the first fish were put up on this side of the Atlantic, more than 30 years ago. It has been a profitable season for all the employes here. Of the 5,000 inhabitants of this city fully 3,000 are engaged directly or indirectly in the canning of the sardines during the six months' season. The pay rolls in Eastport have been as high as $25,000 a week during the busy season, and with herring plentiful for some weeks there was a good deal of night work, many of the employes managing to secure from 75 to 100 hours' work a week at excellent wages.

The pack of sardines on the eastern Maine coast during the season promises to be larger than for several seasons past, and it is stated by experienced packers of the goods that it might reach 900,000 cases, but the official figures will not be known for some weeks, since they are now in the hands of the state officials.

FEWER BABIES IN GERMANY

Noticeable Decrease in Birth Rate, Especially in Cities, Shown in Official Statistics.

Berlin.—Official statistics covering 26 years show a steady and noticeable decrease of the birth rate in the large cities of Germany, in spite of the fact that the marriage rate is higher than in cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants and in the country.

Berlin, which passed the 2,000,000 mark in December, presents the heaviest decrease in the birth rate. From 1896 to 1900 it averaged 28.9, against 44.9 from 1875 to 1880. The highest birth rate is in the great industrial centers of the Rhenish province. In Essen the average is 47.7, in Dortmund 47.3, in Dusseldorf 47.7 and in Cologne 40.2. The marriage rate is highest in Berlin—21.9—and in the other great cities it is 18.21 a thousand.

The statistical bureau points out that this portends a considerable decrease in the national birth rate, as the decline in the great cities, with an increasing proportion of people and a high marriage rate, is most important in the general effect.

An Unprofessional Act.

In a recent hill-climbing contest with automobiles, W. K. Vanderbilt was declared loser because he turned his machine aside to keep from running over an old man. The judges probably regarded Mr. Vanderbilt's act as unprofessional and demoralizing.

A CURE FOR DESERTERS.

Gen. Chaffee Recommends Disfranchisement for Men Who Unlawfully Quit the Army.

Washington.—Complete disfranchisement for all army deserters, unless a lawful discharge is earned by subsequent service, is the recommendation of Lieut. Gen. Chaffee in his annual report. It is the general's opinion that if the states would pass such a law desertions in the army would become less frequent. On this subject Gen. Chaffee says:

"If all the states and territories should by law withhold from deserters exercise of the right to vote at national, state and municipal elections, unless

GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE. He Would Disfranchise Every Deserter from the Army.

the act of desertion be atoned for by lawful discharge subsequently earned by service, it seems probable that the most healthful remedy practicable would be applied to the evil and that the esult would be surprisingly great. The majority of deserters would return to the colors at their own expense and serve out their unexpired enlistment contracts in order to receive a lawful discharge, which would reestablish their civil status."

Gen. Chaffee says that inquiry of men in guard houses on his tour of inspection elicited no special reason for desertion, the general reply being that army life was not what had been anticipated. He believes the adoption of his suggestion would relieve military prisons of two-thirds of their occupants.

"While I fail to find anything in the administrative action of company officers," says Gen. Chaffee, "to account for the large number of desertions, I believe it to be a fact that much inexperience, as now, in command of companies affects this subject somewhat. Character, habits, aptitude, differ widely among men upon entering the army, and it is the skill of the experienced officer, with his intelligent sympathy, his counsel and admonition, rather than mechanical enforcement of the articles of war, that best harmonize these varying elements and secure contentment of young soldiers in companies and the service.

"The government provides liberally in the matter of clothing and food, and constructs splendid barracks, fitted with all modern appliances for health and comfort. At no post is the fatigue duty excessive—generally speaking it is light—and, all in all, the soldier is getting everything that under the laws could in reason be asked.

"For many years the numerous desertions from the army have deeply interested the department, and seemingly every possibile effort has been made to discover an administrative cause. No serious fault exists not inherent in man himself; therefore it is not susceptible of military control and correction.

"Trial, conviction and punishment by dishonorable discharge and confinement for one, two or three years of the few deserters who are apprehended or surrender themselves have, in my opinion, but slight influence as a restraining force on the service generally."

HOME FOR ROYAL COUPLE.

Babelsberg Castle to Be Wedding Gift to German Crown Prince from His Father.

Berlin.—The crown prince will after his marriage take up his summer residence at Babelsberg castle, the former summer residence of Kaiser Wilhelm I., which has not been inhabited since his death, and was used only for the court

BABELSBERG CASTLE. (It Is to Be the Home of the Future Sovereign of Germany.)

balls given in honor of the king and queen of Italy when visiting the German court. The kaiser, a few days ago, when walking with the crown prince and his fiancee through Babelsberg park informed the crown prince that the castle, after being put in order, will be habitable in 1906. Several enlargements have been found necessary. A new wing with a dining hall for 150 persons and new stalls for about 50 horses are projected.

Company Refused Payment.

A thrifty housekeeper in Birmingham, England, forgot about a joint of meat she had placed in the oven, and it was burnt to a cinder. She claimed compensation of an insurance company, stating that the loss was caused by fire.

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Rare Books Sold.

New York.—Two of the rarest books in the collection of Americana made by the late Bishop John Hurst have just been sold at auction. One was a copy of the Mohawk prayer book, printed in this city by William Bradford in 1715. It brought $1,300. The other was a copy of the second edition of Eliot's Indian Bible, and it sold for $410.

Young Girl in Penitentiary.

Huntington, W. Va.—Pearl Smith, aged ten, who has served a number of years in the state reform school, was the other afternoon sentenced by Judge Matthews to serve five years in the penitentiary for stealing a 25-cent pair of suspenders from the residence of Nimrod Elliott. Five years is the minimum sentence in such a case.

Twins Divorced from Twins.

Springfield, O.—Alvin and Alva Buskles, two brothers, were granted divorces from twin sisters in a local court here the other day.

The Reason.

A man in New Jersey says he has not slept a wink for ten years. Mosquitoes?

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AND THE HAIR TONIC

that goes in every one dollar box is enough to make anyone's hair grow long and straight, and keeps it from falling out. Highly perfumed and makes the hair soft and easy to comb.

Any person sending us one dollar in a letter or Post-Office money order, express money order or registered letter, we will send it through the mail postage prepaid; or if you want it sent C. O. D., it will come by express, 25 cents extra.

In any case where it fails to do what we claim, we will return the money or send a book free of charge. Packed so that no one will know the contents except receiver.

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Manufacturing Jeweler,
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Now that we are on the threshold of another Christmas, is it not about time to make up your mind what to buy for your loved ones? Some people wait until the last minute to buy their Christmas things. A bad plan. Not but that we can satisfy you, or rather that you can satisfy yourself here at any time. But 'tis better to come before the rush. The selection is easier, and then the prices are no greater now. Jewelry of tasteful design is here in abundance.

My Christmas line this year embraces Diamond Rings, Diamond Brooches, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Ladies' Watch Chains, Necklaces, Pendants, Link Bracelets, Gild and Silver Watches, Fobs, Studs, Fountain Pens, Desk Sets, Collar Buttons, Desk Clocks, Shaving Sets, Mirrors, Military Brushes, Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Hat Brushes Mirrors, Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, Ink Bottles, Powder Puffs and Cases, Jewel Cases, etc.

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Is always appropriate at the Christmas season. There is something about its glitter and beauty and brightness which makes it appeal to those of refined tastes. There is a vast difference in Cut Glass qualities and patterns. I am showing only the kind you will be wise in buying. The right value is in each piece for the money you pay for it.

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Tea Sets, Coffee, Sets, Water Sets, Chafing Dishes, Pudding Dishes, Soup Tureens, Butter Dishes, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Sugar Shells, Fish Sets, Carving Sets, Oyster Forks, Orange Spoons, Sardine Forks, Tomato Servers, Berry Sets, Gravy Ladles, Souvenir Spoons, Chocolate Spoons, Cut Bowls, etc., etc.

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Brass Clocks, Porcelain Clocks, Enameled Clocks, Gilt Clocks, Alarm Clocks. Each style will make an appropriate Christmas present.

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Respectfully yours,
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Ladies' Very Fine Evening and Walking Gloves, with the short and long fingers, very mannish effect—the most popular glove we have ever sold at $1.50

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Another useful gift thing. We call especial attention to our line of Ladies' Neckpieces at 25c. and 49c. All the newest effects in dainty laces and embroideries. Imported novelties from $1 up.

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Still another useful suggestion for the ladies. We've a very fine line of Hat Pins, in all the latest novelties—imported ones, the kind that are not shown elsewhere—50c. and 75c.

Ladies' Belts, in silk and leather effects—new designs, direct copies from imported ones—the very swelest thing seen hereabouts—regular $1.00 values—our special offering..... 50c

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A serviceable gift—a useful one. As a special Xmas offering we are selling our regular 75c. qualities in Ladies Black and Embroidered Effect Hose, our special leader, three pairs neatly boxed, for..... $1.50

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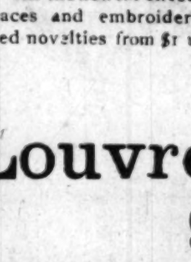
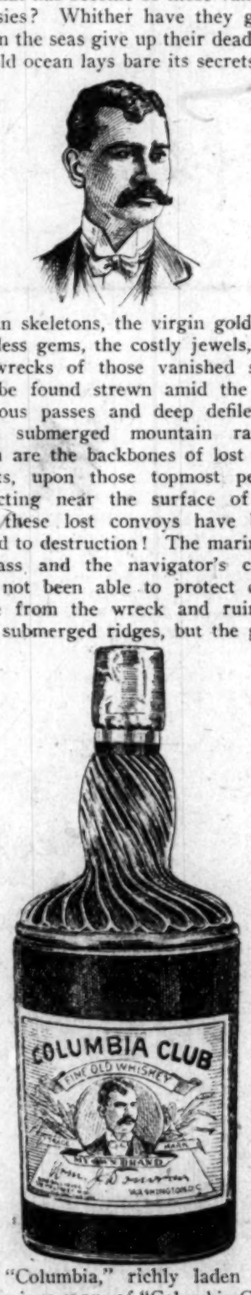
HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight glittering on its snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone? When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the



human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good



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Cor. 7th and P Sts. N. W.

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Phone Main 527.
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6 Dinner Plates	60 cts.
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What Pure Whiskey Is

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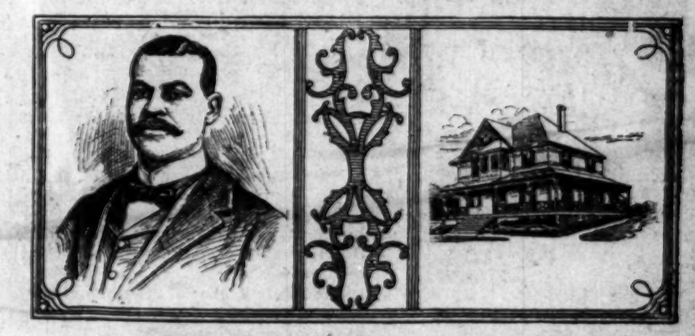

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